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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. III. NO. 23 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JANUARY 29, 1915. CITY PRICE ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

Date of Sailing About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1915 Jan.				
30th ,,	Salsette	6000	Maloja	12500
6th Feb.	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mooltan	10000
20th ,,	Persia	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Moldavia	10000	....	..
6th March	Caledonia	8000	....	..
13th ,,	Salsette	6000	Egypt	8000
20th ,,	India	8000	....	..
27th ,,	Salsette	6000	Medina	12500
3rd April	Arabia	8000	....	..
10th ,,	Salsette	6000	Mongolia	10000
17th ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind	11500	....	..
24th ,,	Salsette	6000	Malwa	11000
1st May ..	Persia	8000	....	..

TENDERS leave BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA and NEW ZEALAND.

These steamers leave Bombay usually fortnightly, on WEDNESDAYS. Single and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to—

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(Japan Mail Steamship Co, Ltd.)

Incorporated in Japan.

d'o Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai,

Steamers.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Rangoon Maru	H. Nomura	5143	19th. Jan.	20th. Jan
Kirin Maru	B. Tsuda	6808	24th Jan.	2nd Feb
Iyo Maru	K. Hirase	3320	6th Feb.	16th Feb.
Bombay Maru	S. Nemoto	4625	12th Feb.	25th Feb.
Tosan Maru	Y. Nakano	3954	24th Feb.	7th March

For Freight apply to —

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.

NIPPON YUSEN KAI-SHA.

York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

PHILLIPS & Co., Ltd.

WHOLESALE & MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS

BOMBAY & POONA.

Import Drugs, Chemicals, Surgical instruments, Chemical apparatus, Patent medicines and Druggists' sundries of every description direct from the makers thus ensuring the best of material from first sources—

Orders are solicited from Railways, Municipalities, Native States, Schools, Dispensaries and Families.

Flooring Tiles, Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE Co.,

28, *CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT,*

BOMBAY.

Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals, Bath-room Fittings, etc.

Ambition and health go hand in hand. Health fails, ambition wanes. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, cures constipation, keeps your health good and your spirits high. D.11

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S

CITY AND HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE)

SPRING SAILINGS 1915.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Karachi about.	Leave Bombay about.
City of Karachi	5573	5th Feb.	....
City of Paris	9,239	20th. March	22nd March
City of Cairo	7,700	10th April	12th April.
City of Karachi	5,573	....	1st May
City of Calcutta	7,636	....	5th May
City of Poona	7,474	19th May	....
City of Birmingham	7,497	5th June	....

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Returns.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Returns.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	578	891	429	649
London via Marseilles	653	1,091	489	639
Liverpool	605	957	462	734
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool.	..	999	..	737

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concession granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A and C class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passages and full particulars apply to:—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bate & Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & CO.,

Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)
Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,100,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENCY DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

JAMES SMITH.
Acting Manager.

Post Box. 141.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized and Issued ... Rs. 20,06,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 19,56,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 11,42,796
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 10,60,000

HEAD OFFICE—LAHORE.

Branches

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyalpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkote, Patiala, Jamoo and Srinagar.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars, and rules of business apply to

SRI RAM, B.A.,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels. Tons Sailing date. Time. Routes.

LHASA, 2184, Friday 29th January *Direct

LINGA, 2,185 Mon. 1st Feb. 11 a.m., ‡P. B. D. and C. M.

VARELA, 4,645 Thursday, 4th February 6 p.m.

* On arrival of the English Mail steamer.

‡ Pore Bunder, Dwarka, and Cutch Mandvi.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.

S. S. "VARELA," 4,645 tons, on Thursday, 4th February calling at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "DWARKA" 1,695 tons on 4th February, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

S. S. "Chakdina" 3,035 tons, about 7th February, calling at Lamos Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits. Settlements, Maurtius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier,
Bombay.

29th January, 1915.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FOR 1915.

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Captain	Leave Bombay about.
S.S. "Massilia"	5,091	J. Thompson	....
S.S. "Olympia"	5,124	J.L. Henderson	24th Feb. 1915
S.S. "Scindia"	5,106	Wm. Kelso	14th March. 1915
S.S. "Elysia"	6,368	J. Kinnaird	25th March. 1915
S.S. "Cheronia"	6,722	C.F. Osborne	R.N.R. 15th April. 1915
S.S. "Castalia"	6,388	....	25th April. 1915

Subsequent sailings cannot be announced at present on account of the war but due notification will be given as soon as possible.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	578	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	653	999
to Gibralter	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	941	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	...

All return tickets are available for 2 years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in very cabin free of charge.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. Company's steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned:—

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

F. CORNAGLIA.

BOMBAY AND POONA,

SPECIALIST IN WEDDING CAKES.

Caterer for Wedding Parties, Soirees and all kinds of Entertainments,

ESTIMATES ON APPLICATION.

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Importer of High Class Stores and Wines.

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Telegrams, CORNAGLIA. Telephone No. 42.

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THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... Yen 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 30,000,000
RESER FUND ..... ,, 19,250,000

HEAD OFFICE.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Liaoyang	Pekin
Changchun	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Dairen (Dalney)	London	San Francisco
Hankow	Lyons	Shanghai
Harbin	Pengtien	Tiehling
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tokyo
Kobe	Newchwang	Tsingtau
Los Angeles (Cal. U.S.A.)	New York	
	Osaka	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.

Post Box No. 207.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.

Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital ..... £ 600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £ 900,000
Reserve Fund ..... £ 55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
Emile Francqui, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
James Leigh Wood, Esq., C. M. G. (Messrs. Brown, Shipley and Co.).
J. C. Georges Bouillat, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. Haskell, Esq. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.).
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

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Sir Jacob Sassoon, Bart.
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loan and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

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Manager.

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(SCOTLAND.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

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B. O. C. PETROL B. O. C. CANDLES.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS B. O. C. NIGHTLIGHTS

B. O. C. GREASES B. O. C. WAX.

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SHAW WALLACE & Co., Wallace Street

P. O. Box 2031 *Telephone Nos.* 102 & 1439

CLEARANCE SALE

Of quite the most magnificent stock of

PIANOFORTES

EVER OFFERED IN BOMBAY.

Included in this great offer are Pianos in Grands and Uprights, by the following world-famed manufacturers:

JULIUS BLUTHNER
SCHIEDMAYER
STEINWEG NACHF
RICHD LIPP.

No such opportunity of purchasing such beautiful Pianos has ever been put before the Public of Bombay.

RUPEES 20 IN RUPEES 100

is the immense reduction at which we are offering these Superb Pianos and as many of these instruments have not been unpacked from their zinc lined air-proof cases, they are as new and as fresh as when they left the factory.

Enquire for list of reduced prices.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ICO

When buying GHEE or BUTTER, you are not sure what you are paying for in this age of adulteration and frauds. Those, however, who buy our.—I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL have the satisfaction of knowing that they get not only cent percent. value of their money but more.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is not a substitute for Ghee or Butter but a substance par excellence suitable for cooking, frying, rendering, baking and salad dressing.

I. C. O. REFINED COTTONSEED OIL is now used by leading families hotels, restaurants and cafes, It is highly spoken of by Surgeon and Mr. Walness (Mirsj); Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I. C. S., (Collector of Surat.) Dr. Patwardhan (Chief Medical Officer, Palanpur), Prof. Dhakmarwala (Vice Principal of Bombay Veterinary College) and Dr. Harold Mann.

THE INDIAN COTTON OIL CO. LTD.,

HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE.—APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES—

Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.

Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p.m. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.

Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January, to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum of the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VI OF 1882.

HEAD OFFICE.—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

Did you ever have a headache that simply wouldn't stop? Tried everything with no result? But not Stearns' Headache Cure. Try it next time. C-10

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ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words, Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas. Headings count as two lines.

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Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Voucher given between the hours of 11 a.m., and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES may be had on application to—
The Manager "Bombay Chronicle."

LUCIFER, ASTROLOGER, Princess Building, Princess Street, Bombay. Advises accurately on all life matters. Also forecasts winners in races. Fees moderate. 5214.

DAVER'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE Economics, Law and Banking The Premier College in India patronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results 80, Esplanade Road. 832

PIANOS:—MR. A. F. SOUNDY having severed his connection with MESSRS. SOUNDY & CO., LTD., Music Warehouse is now prepared to undertake TUNINGS and REPAIRS to all makes of PIANOS, ORGANS, HARMONIUMS, etc. Satisfaction guaranteed. Apply A. F. SOUNDY, "Sea Croft," Colaba Reclamation, Bombay. 2454

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing. We place the services of thoroughly competent workmen at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument we guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS AND CO., LTD., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos.

WANTED.

WANTED a SHORTHAND TYPIST with knowledge of accounts. Apply to Y. G. PANDIT, Whiteaway Laidlaw Buildings, Fort, Bombay. 5211

WANTED AN ENGLISH LADY, as ENGLISH TEACHER for two or three hours in a week by a Japanese gentleman. Apply to Box No. 71, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5186.

ENGLISH GENTLEMAN would be glad to hear of any Indian gentlemen, ladies or children who would like to acquire a highly cultivated *accent*. Terms in each case can be discussed and arranged during a personal interview. Apply to Box No. 503, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 2503

WANTED—YOUNG, SOBER CHAUFFEUR MECHANIC for 6 cyl. car. None under 5 years' experience need apply. Salary according to qualifications. Hindoo or Mahomedan preferred. Must live on premises. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 68, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5173

WANTED TEMPORARY ASSISTANT SURGEONS. SUB-ASSISTANT-SURGEONS and COMPOUNDERS on Rs. 150, 50 and 20 p. m., respectively.

Also a qualified LADY ASSISTANT SURGEON on permanent establishment on Rs. 150 p.m. with free house.

No joining expenses allowed. Apply with copies of testimonials stating age, qualifications and nationality to

CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER
& SANITARY COMMISSIONER,
3021 Gwalior State.

INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS.—Applications in writing are invited for the Post of INSPECTOR OF CASTINGS. Salary according to qualifications Rs. 250 to Rs. 300 a month. Applicant should be European and should have a special knowledge of and experienced in Foundry work generally.

Reply stating full particulars of training and experience in chronological order to

HENRY A. F. MUSGRAVE,
Superintendent of Local Manufactures and Government Test House,
30, Judge's Court Road, Alipore, Calcutta. 3121.

WANTED by THE DISTRICT BOARD, Tinnevelly, A DISTRICT BOARD ENGINEER on Rs. 500—20—700 (increment annual) with travelling allowance of Rs. 4 per diem and two ASSISTANT ENGINEERS on Rs. 150—5—200 each, increment annual with travelling allowance of Rs. 2 per diem.

2. The Engineer's work consists of the supervision of 814 miles of metalled roads, and the sanitary works, buildings, etc., which are property of the District Board.

3. The qualifications required for Assistant Engineers are the University Degree of B. E. or the Civil Engineering College Certificate of the Engineer class.

4. The successful applicants will also be required to qualify themselves in Tamil, if they have not already done so.

5. The vacancies will arise on or about the 1st April, 1915. 3052

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.—Wanted from the beginning of next March two Trained and Experienced Masters for the East Indian Railway Oak Grove Boys' School, near Mussoorie, Preference will be given to those especially qualified in Mathematics and able to teach commercial subjects. Initial salary Rs. 150 per mensem plus free board and lodging, fuel, lighting, washing and medical attendance. Higher salary will be given to those very experienced and highly competent. Applications with copies of certificates, etc., and of particulars of training received should be sent as early as possible to THE HEADMASTER, East Indian Railway Oak Grove Schools, Jharipani, U.P.

R. S. HIGHET,
Agent and
Chairman, E. I. R. Schools Committee.
Calcutta, 19th January, 1915. 3111

WANTED.

WANTED any agency or business of sound concern, at big scale, ready to invest. Apply to Box No. 76, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 5213

WANTED YOUNG LADY for good position with Theatrical Company. Experience unnecessary. Apply sharp Mr. CHALBERT, Railway Hotel. 5216

WANTED LADY TEACHERS & GRADUATES, (Christian or otherwise), for High School. Apply to Box No. 77 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 5217

WANTED—A Trained Kindergarten Teacher, for Quetta Grammar School. Salary Rs. 75 with free Board and Lodging in the school.—Apply CHAPLAIN, Quetta. 3022

FOR SALE.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—A complete ELECTRIC BIOSCOPE outfit consisting of Engine and Dynamo Projector, Switch board, etc., with about 6,000 feet of Films. Everything ready for immediate shows. Original price over Rs. 8,000. Will sacrifice for Rs. 3,000. Apply to Box No. 78, Advt. Dept,. "Bombay Chronicle." 5218

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—1. NINETH T. B. Bay Aust. Mare by "Impersoria" dam by "Mena" by "Jeweller," rising 7 years, very well-bred. and good looking, very promising, upto any weight, very fast, light mouth and very handy; has commenced to play in slow Chukkers but can make a first class pony with a little more practice. Price Rs. 2,000.

2. PATIENCE, Bay Aus. Mare, 6 years, a first class well-bred, very strong and fast and good medium weight carrying pony, has light mouth, has been playing fast Chukkers in Rubber Bit. Price Rs. 2,000.

3. CHICHESTER, Chestnut High-Class Arab, 9 years, upto any weight, plenty of quality, very strong, good looking, very fast, exceptionally handy; has played in many Tournaments and won Races. Price Rs. 1,500.

4. RAJA, Gr. Arab, 9 years, very fast, upto weight, has played in Tournaments, extremely handy. Price Rs. 1,500.

5. DIJLA, High-Class Gr. Arab, 8 years, upto weight, exceptionally handy and very fast. Price Rs. 1,000.

1. No. 1 can make a one Cavalry charger and very comfortable hack. Nos. 2, 3, 4 and 5 can be used also as very comfortable hacks and Nos. 2 and 3 can make fine Infantry chargers.

2. All above ponies are priced low for immediate sale as the owner has given up playing Polo on account of the War and does not expect to get Polo for a considerable time and hence reducing his Stables.

3. All ponies are measured for Life and are believed to be absolutely sound: open to any veterinary examination.

4. Reasonable offers will be considered.

For further particulars apply to:—
THE PRIVATE SECRETARY,
to H. H. The Raja of Dhar,
Central India. 5150

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET large breezy top floor of "TOTTIE TERRACE" Lamington Road, close to Grant Road, station and three tram lines. 5210

TO LET.—Two rooms furnished or unfurnished on the Apollo Bunder, electric lights and fans separate bath and entrance. Apply to Box No. 504, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

TO BE LET.—Large, airy room available in healthy locality in Byculla, suitable for married couple or bachelors. Convenient to train and tram. Apply to Mrs. GRINDLAY, 3, Victoria Cross Road, Byculla. 2579

LARGE ROOM for two chums or married couple or single room for gentleman, both with electric lights, fans, all latest conveniences including private bath, in Wellington Lines, is offered at moderate rates. First class table and all home comforts. Mrs. NIXON, ARTHUR HOUSE. 3000

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

DHRANGADHRA STONE.

THE public are hereby informed that in order to develope the stone traffic and to minimise its cost of carriage to Bombay and other markets, the State has taken a Railway siding to the famous stone quarries situated near Dhrangadhra and has further made 50 per cent., reductions in the Royalty charged by the State:—

BIG STONES OF DHRANGADHRA.

Within Kathiawar,—Rs. 7 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.

Beyond Viramgam and by Bhavnagar Bunder per B. S. Railway—Rs. 3-8 per Waggon of 200 Bengali Maunds.

For further particulars apply to

THE STATE ENGINEER.
Dhrangadhra State.
Dhrangadhra, 7th January, 1915. 5130

Headache every now and then? Carry Stearns' Headache Cure—easy to carry, easy to take. Clears the head in a few minutes. C-11

NOTICES.

THE HYDERABAD (DEC.) SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by Messrs. EWART LATHAM & Co., Bombay, on behalf of the HYDERABAD (DECCAN) SPINNING AND WEAVING Co., Ltd., up to 3 o'clock p.m., (S. T.), on the 15th February, 1915, for the supply of stores required for the Mills of the Hyderabad (Dn.) Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd., Hyderabad (Deccan) for a period of one year as from 1st. February, 1915, on the following terms.

1. The Company will not be bound to accept the lowest Tender or the whole of the tender, but will have the option to accept any Tender or part of it.
2. Upon receipt of an Indent, the Tenderer will despatch within a week, the articles indented for, the articles to be of the very best quality and to be delivered free on Rails, duly packed.
3. If the quality of the stores be inferior and not approved of the Tenderer will have to receive the same back, bearing all charges.
4. If any store is found less in quantity or in number than that specified in the Invoice, the cost of the same will be deducted.
5. If the Tenderer fails to supply the stores ordered, in the time specified in clause No. 2 the Company may purchase the same at the Tenderer's risk, recovering the loss, if any, from bills that may be lying unpaid.
6. The Tenderer will specify his brand and make and, if possible, will submit samples of the stores he quotes for.
7. The Company is not bound to receive the exact quantity tendered for, but will receive, according to its requirements. The limit, however, would be 25 per cent. of the approximate quantity less or more.
8. Tenders will hold good for 40 days after receipt.

NOTICE.

THE MYSORE FOREST DEPARTMENT

ABOUT 1,100 tons of SANDALWOOD, the property of the Mysore Government, will be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION in lots of five tons, more or less, at the Sandal Koties of Hunsur, Seringapatam, Bangalore, Hassan, Chickmagalur, Tarikere, Shimoga, Sagar and Tirthahalli, between the 3rd and 31st March, 1915.

2. For particulars of lots and classes apply to the Undersigned about the beginning of February, 1915.

M. G. RAMA RAO,
Offg. Conservator of Forests.
Bangalore, 11th January, 1915. 3020

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, Apollo Street, Fort,

Telephone No. 521.

AUCTION SALE OF VACANT PIECES OF LAND, AT THE EAST SIDE OF VILLE PARLE STATION AT A DISTANCE OF 10 MINUTES WALK AND NEXT TO THE BUNGALOW OF MR. AGASHE, THE RETIRED SUB-REGISTRAR.

Under instructions from J. Sanders Slater, Esq., the Administrator-General Bombay, and the Administrator of the estate and effects of the late Mr. Wasudeo L. Rege and Javantibai, his widow, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW SATURDAY, the 30th day of January, 1915, at 4-30 p. m., (S. T.), on the premises, the following plots of land:—

Particulars:—All those plots of land, lying and being, at Ville Parle, in Registration Sub-district of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, bearing area, Survey Nos. and assessment as follows:—

Survey Nos.	Falni No.	Goonthas or sq. yds.		Assessment. Rs. a. p.		
Plot 1.						
72	4	2	3/4	342	0	2 0
72	5	4	3/4	575	0	3 9
72	14	4	1/2	542	0	3 6
Plot 2.						
72	4	2	3/4	335	0	2 1
73	Plot No. 3		1 1/2	150	0	3 0
73	Falni No. 3	2	1/2	269	0	1 9

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN HIS LIFE ASSURANCE POLICY, INSURED AT THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE CO., OF CANADA.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Vasonji Bhanji Shah, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by public auction on MONDAY, the 8th February, 1915, at 3 p.m., (S. T.), at their Rooms No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in his Life Assurance Policy, insured at the Sun Life Assurance Co., of Canada.

DESCRIPTION OF POLICY.

Policy No. 132-133 for Rs. 5,000/- on the life of Shah Vishanji Bhanji, which policy was endowment 15 R. D. 15 plan, i.e. was payable to the assured or his assigns on the 1/5/1921, should he then be living, otherwise in the event of his death before that date to the heirs, executors, administrators, or assigns of the assured. Notice of death of the assured was given 2nd August 1910 by his brother Damji Bhanji. No assignment has been recorded by the Assurance Company.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th January, 1915.

AUCTION SALE.

MEHTA & CO.,

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.
No. 53 Meadows Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE ON THE EAST SIDE OF MOUNT ROAD, NEAR GORUPDEO ROAD OART IN THE LANE NEXT TO MARATHI SCHOOL.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamshedji, Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for Seth Tehilram Girdharidas and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchaser Adam Rehemtulla Mistry at the sale, dated 3rd December, 1913, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th day of April, 1904, and made between Mahomedalli Abdul Husein Goriawalla of the one part and Mr. Tehilram Girdharidas of the other part, Messrs. MEHTA and Co., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at 4-30 p. m., (B. T.), the following landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the Chawl standing thereon situate on the East side of Mount Road near Gorupdeo Road Oart outside the Fort, in the City and Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 484 square yards and a quarter or thereabouts registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 155, New No. A/11796, Old Survey No. 681 and New Survey No. 9/3720 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 7950 and Street No. 6 and bounded as follows, that is to say on the East by the property of Ganpat Manekji, on the West by the property of Sivji Bapooji, on the North by the village passage and on the South by the property of Nundoo Dewji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jamshedji, Rustomji and Devidas, Attorneys for the Vendor at 5, Bell Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

MEHTA & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 29th January, 1915.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,

GOVERNMENT AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE.

Under kind instructions from the Superintendent Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction at noon on MONDAY, the 1st February, 1915, on the premises of Ammunition Factory, Kirkee, the following unserviceable metals and stores in very large quantity but small lots to meet the convenience of the purchasers. Brass old (consisting of pig, boring, scrap, scissel) copper old, cupronickel old with traces of lead, cupronickel new cuttings, lead dross, and other metals, a quantity of old S. A. A. boxes, iron caste and scrap, old retorts, steel mild and tool scrap, white metal scrap, oil drums, Batiste solution, Indian rubber, augurs screw, augurs shell, cutters rotary, drills moise, twist, bottles stone, bottles iron and other stores too numerous to mention. For further particulars apply to—

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & CO.,
Government Auctioneers,
6, Parade Ground Road, Poona.

AMUSEMENTS.

ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

Wednesday, February 3rd at 9-30 p. m. S. T.
GRAND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.
In aid of the
WOMEN'S BRANCH BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WAR AND RELIEF FUND.,
By kind courtesy the Proprietors of the
PALACE OF VARIETIES, the following Artistes will appear:—

MISS NORAH MOORE: Singer of patriotic and topical songs
MISS GERTRUDE GEBEST: Versatile singer and clever story-teiler.
MISS BELLE SPARKES: Charming singer of sweet songs.
LITTLE MONA: The favourite of Bombay and singer of catchy choruses.
MR. T. CHAMPION: Inimitable Comedian who will sing selected topical and patriotic songs.

THE GAIETY ORCHESTRA.
Admission Rs. 2 only.

SKATING RINK

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Friday, 29th January. (Bank Holiday)
Morning Session 9 to 11.
Monday, 1st February.
Dance from 9-30 to Midnight.
Tuesday, 2nd February.
Sports on skates.
Tuesday, 16th February.
GRAND FANCY DRESS CARNIVAL.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR.

(Bombay's Leading Playhouse)
6-30 TWICE NIGHTLY 10 p.m.
H. M. The KING AT THE FRONT.
Incidents in a historic visit to France and Belgium.
KAISER'S DASH FOR CALAIS
Clever Cartoons by Lancelot Speedy.
"BEAUTY AND THE BARGE."
CYRIL MAUDE in the principal role.

Don't forget to-morrow we are showing
KINEMACOLOUR
The latest wonder in cinematography.
"THE FIGHTING FORCES OF EUROPE".
Films coloured by the great artist-NATURE
The first series will include
"SONS OF THE EMPIRE"
Magnificent pictures of Indian and Colonial troops.
THE BRITISH NAVY
The world's most magnificent Fleet in Nature's own tint!
THE GREAT MUSICAL COMEDY STARS.
MISS GRACE PALOTTA
AND
Mr. EDWARD NABLE
IN SKETCHES, SONGS AND DANCES.

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE

HUGE SUCCESS!
HUGE SUCCESS!!
THIS WEEK'S
PALACE OF VARIETIES
RAGTIME PROGRAMME.
EVERY ITEM CATCHY,
Cheerful and Smart.
TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
6-30 and 10 p.m.
Miss GERTRUDE GEBEST
Miss BELLE SPARKES
LITTLE MONA
Our Coloured Drama.
THE HONOUR OF HIS HOUSE
WAR TOPICAL COMICS, ETC.
To-morrow Saturday,
3 SHOWS 3
MATINEE AT 4-30
USUAL PERFORMANCE 6-30
The 10 o'clock Show
will take place at the
Regimental heatre
Colaba Gymnasium
Performance Commence 0 (S. T.

A sweet breath is a sign of a sound stomach. Kasagra, the delightful liquid laxative, sweetens the breath, because it regulates the bowels and improves digestion. D.12

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.

Charni Road. TO-NIGHT! Tel. No. 1271.
Our Typical, Topical Programme
A GREAT HISTORICAL PICTURE-PLAY
THE LIFE AND TIMES OF
NAPOLEON BONAPARTE
A Superb and Realistic Production—In Two Parts.
Showing the most famous battles and important episodes in the life of the Great French Conqueror.

SENTINELS OF THE DEEP
THAT GUARD BRITANNIA'S REALMS

A remarkable picture showing the biggest battleships of the British Navy, with their tonnage, speed, dates of building, etc.

ANIMATED WAR NEWS
Interesting items from here and there.

BILLY BOY
Lightning sketch by the famou Cartoonist, Lancelot Speedy.

Time and Prices as Usual.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(INCORPORATED IN HONGKONG.)

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Do Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yokohama
Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
49, Church Gate Street.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

SHARE, STOCK EXCHANGE BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to Investors. Investors' referee sent on application Great facility afforded to mofussil customers All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guranteed. Highest references given.

Fixed and Short period. Deposits arranged with Banks, Firms and Mills.

Loans arranged on shares and approved security.

Life and Fire Insurance effected with first class English and Indian Companies.

Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

Address:—31, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY." Bombay.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital	£1,200,000
Reserve Fund	£1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	Medan	Manila
Calcutta	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Madras	Singapore	Hoilo
Rangoon	Malacca	Hongkong
Colombo	Kwala Lumpur	Canton
Karachi	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Amritsar	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Delhi	Seremban (F.M.S.	Tientsin
Penang	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Puket	Batavia	(North China.)
Taiping (F.M.S.	Sourabaya	Hankow
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Yokohama
	Haiphong	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. p a. on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.
Post Box No. 34.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

	Bales
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	5,000
,, Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	700
,, Sales of East Indian ..	150
,, Imports	9,445
Mid. Americans	4.98
Egyptian F. G. F.	6.45
New York Official noon call March ..	8.49
,, ,, ,, May ..	8.77
New Orleans 10 a.m. March ..	8.18
,, ,, ,, May ..	8.42

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 28.

Opening Tone	Quiet
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	14,093
FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—	
M..J.	4.77
J.-J.	.....
J..A.	4.84
A.-S.	.....
S.-O.	.....
O.-N.	4.94
N..D.	.....
D.-J.	.....
J..F.	4.98

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Jan. 27.

Months.	Previous closing price	To-day's price.
May-June	4.78	4.81
June-July	....	....
July-Aug.	4.85	4.88
Aug.-Sept.	....	...
Sept.-Oct.	....	...
Oct.-Nov.	4.95	4.98
Nov.-Dec.	....	...
Dec.-Jan.	....	...
Jan.-Feb.	4.99	5.02

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

LIVERPOOL.

	M.J.	J.A.	O.N.	J.F.16
26th Jan Close ..	4.78½	4.84	4.95	4.99
27th Jan. Open ..	4.85	4.88	5.00	5.04
27th Jan. Close ..	4.81	4 84½	4.98	5 02
	pl. 4½	pl. 2½	pl. 4	pl. 3½

EGYPTIAN

	May.	July.	Nov.
25th Jan. Close	6.71	6.88	7.14
26th Jan. Open	6 75	6.93	7.23
26th Jan. Close	6 75	6.92	7 22
	pl. 5	pl. 4	pl. 4

NEW YORK.

	Mch. new	May.	Oct.
25th Jan. Close.	8.51	8.81	9.21
26th Jan. Close	8 57	8.84	9 25
27th Jan. 11 a. m.	8.49	8.77	9.15
27th Jan. Close	8.41	8.69	9.12

NEW ORLEANS.

	Mch.	May.
25th Jan. Close.	8.21	8.44
26th Jan. Close	8 24	8.47
27th Jan. 11 a.m.	....	....
27th Jan. Close.	8.09	8.33

ADDITIONAL COTTON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS).

London, Jan 27.

Good Bengal M. G.	3.48
F.G. ,, ,, ...	3.60
Fine ,, ,, ...	3.72
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur.	4.30
Good Oomra M. G.	4.18
F.G. ,, ,, ...	4 30
Fine ,, ,, ...	4 42
Good M. G. Oomra	4.18
Fine M.G. Oomra.	4.42
Good Broach	4.45
F.G. ,, ...	4.60
Fine ,, ...	4.75

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Jan. 27th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	70,000
,, Exports to Great Britain ..	22,000
Futures at New York March	8.41
Previous closing price	8.57
Futures at New York May	8.69
Previous closing price	8.84
Spot Cotton at New York	8.55
Previous price	8.55
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	8¼
Previous price	8¼
Futures at New Orleans March ..	8.09
Previous price	8.24
Futures at New Orleans May	8.33
Previous price	8.47
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	8½
Demand Bills	4.85 15
Silver Commercial Bars	48½

MONEY MARKETS.

London, Jan. 27th.

Bar Silver Spot	22⅝
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 % since 8th August 1914.	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st.	1⅞
,, Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	2½
,, Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4⅜
,, ,, ,, ,, 6 ,, ..	4½
Interest day to day loans	1
,, 7 day market loans	1½

COUNCIL BILLS.

London, Wednesday, Jan. 27th.

Rs. 40,000 were allotted to Calcutta
Rs. 15,000 ,, ,, to Bombay } Rs.70,100
Rs. 15,100 ,, ,, to Madras.
Tenders on Calcutta 15/16 (Min. Rate)
Tenders on Bombay at 15/16 (Min. Rate).
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale Rs.11,23,000

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, Jan. 27th.

WHEAT.

White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. April-May 55½
Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. May-June 55/3
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Nominal.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—60lbs. January Paid	57/6
Barletta Russo—62 lbs. January	57/6

SEEDS.

Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Jan-Feb.	54
Linseed Calcutta March-April; Paid	52
Argentine (La Plata) Feb.-March;	46/9
Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) Feb.-March; Hull	6/17/6

METALS.

Standard Copper G. M. B.	£63⅜
Copper Braziers	£79
Yellow Metal	7½
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 % F.O.B. Liverpool	12-0-0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal	30
English best selected Copper	67½

JAVA SUGAR.

Jan. 26th.*

Fine White Java C. &. F. Calcutta Spot twenty-six. Paid.	
*Delayed in transmission.	

Jan. 27th.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta June	13⅞
July-September	13⅜
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta June-	15⅜
July-September	14⅞

RUBBER.

Para Rubber	2/6/½
Ceylon Rubber	2/2¼

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW.

Finest Australian Beef Tallow	40
Finest Australian Mutton Tallow	40/6
General Tone of Tallow Auction Quiet.	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

The market opened quiet at Rs. 188 per Good Broach and Rs. 155 per Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola.

There was little doing in the market or among exporters and in the afternoon prices eased with more sellers, and buyers rather scarce.

Ready cotton was also quiet.

New crop F. G. Bengals declined to Rs. 161.

We quote:—

Good Broach	186½ (March).
F. G. Bengals	126¼ (March).
Fine M. G. Bengals	136 (March).
Fine M. G. Khamgaum Akola.	153-152 (March).
F. G. Bengals	160-161 (Jan. 1916).

ARRIVALS.

	January	27th. Bales.
Khandeish		2,977
Central India		869
Barsi & Nagpur		2,077
Berar		1,566
Central Provinces		3,967
Dhollera		412
Brouch		....
Compta & Dharwar		88
Westerns		316
Bengal & N. W. Provinces ..		2,119
Rajputana		61
Sind		250
Total ..		14,702
Total for 6 days		80,770
,, to date since 1st Sept. 1914.		548,340
,, same time last season ..		1,316,873

ARRIVALS OF COTTON, SEEDS AND PRINCIPAL FOOD GRAINS IN BOMBAY.

	Day's Total.	Since 1st 6 Days.	Same Jan. 1915 period last year.
	Bls.	Bls.	Bls.
Cotton	14,702	80,770	303,714
	Cwts.	Cwts.	Cwts.
Wheat	1,224	9,766	17,933
Linseed	2,435	10,450	24,343
Rape, Rai, Mustard Seed	601	6,013	26,856
Gingellyseed	5,119	20,226	81,356
Poppyseed			96
Groundnuts.....	7,095	40,290	121,188
Castorseed	2,272	9,445	58,702
Rice	6,127	20,415	261,434
Myrabolams	1,773	11,933	75,340
Cottonseed	12,982	54,880	364,261
Mowraseed	71	2,374	8,124
Gram	440	2,124	18,191
Jowari	3,270	21,745	97,422
Barley	..	396	2,298
Maize	..	61	785

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 27-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 3½d.
T. T. forward...	1s. 3½d. from 15 February.

Banks' Buying Rates:—

Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready.	1s. 4 3-16d.	
Do. 4 m-s.	do	1s. 4¼d.
Francs 3 m-s.	do	172½ nominal.
30 d-s. Hongkong		131½.
Do. Shanghai		167½.
60 d-s. Yokohama		147 to 147½.

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London declined ½d. to 22 5-8d. for ready delivery.

The rate for ready silver in the local market is 6o-1 steady.

We quote:—

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	24-9-0
Australian do.	24-0-0
Bombay do.	24-0-0
English Shield Sovereigns	15-13-0
English Dragons	15-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	58-11-0

SHARE MARKET.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood slightly weak to-day and a limited amount of business was recorded. Tata Iron and Steel shares stood firm.

In Mill shares Madhavji remained stationary at Rs. 1,040, Standards declined to Rs. 855, Kohinoors to Rs. 655, Ahmedabad Advance to Rs. 747½ and Swadeshi to Rs. 1,355.

Finlays were in demand at Rs. 242½.

On Railway shares Central Provinces (old issue) changed hands in a lot at Rs. 118½, Sialkot Ry. shares at Rs. 28 and Mandra Bhon at Rs. 23¾. Tapti Valley Ry. shares moved up to Rs. 582½.

Tata Hydro Ordinary shares changed hands at Rs. 1,192½ c.d.

Bombay-Burma Trading shares changed hands at Rs. 890 for cash.

Bank of Bombay shares declined to Rs. 1,580. Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 564.

Tata Iron & Steel Ordinary shares were placed at Rs. 92 and Deferred at Rs. 188. Preference were in request at Rs. 156. Shivrajpoor Syndicate shares declined to Rs. 15.

Katni Ordinary shares dropped to Rs. 88, Preference to Rs. 99½ and Deferred to Rs. 118.

The last half yearly report of the Central Bank of India is out and the result showed therein of the operations of the Bank during the period is regarded satisfactory. Owing to the outbreak of the world's greatest war followed by the dislocation of trade and the disappearance of credit, the business of all the financial institutions have suffered a great deal and inspite of these adverse circumstances the profit which this Bank has shown speaks highly of its management. By the addition of a substantial sum of Rs. 40,000 to its Contingency Reserve Fund which will now amount to Rs. 165,000 (including the General Reserve Fund) the position of the Bank is rendered stronger by the Directors. Though no dividend is recommended by the Directors for the year ending 1914 there is a possibility that the shareholders may anticipate a return at the end of the current half year.

GOVERNMENT PAPER

On account of better inquiry business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done at Rs. 93¾ to-day (clean pieces).

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds changed hands at Rs. 98¾.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat. Tone firm
White Pessi 85 per cent. Ready Rs. 8-4, R. D. per cwt.
White Pessi, April-May ..... Rs. 7-4, R. D per cwt.
Red Hard 50 p. c. old crop... Rs. 53, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Hard 50 p. c. do ..... Rs. 60, B. T. per candy.
Linseed. Tone steady.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-8, B. T. per cwt.
Rapeseed. Tone quiet.
Brown Cawnpore ... Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt. nominal.
Brown Katni ..... Rs. 7, B. T. per cwt.
Yellow Gujerat Apl.-May.... Rs. 7-14, B. T. per cwt.
Poppyseed. Tone quiet.
Ready ..... Rs. 7-10, B. T. per cwt.
Groundnuts. Tone quiet.
Sholapur ..... Rs. 30, B. T. per candy.
Madras ..... Rs. 31-8, B. T. per candy.
Mowraseed. Tone quiet.
Rs. 4-3, B. T. per cwt.
Castorseed. Tone quiet.
Ready..... Rs. 5-15, R. D. per cwt.
Forward April-May ..... Rs. 5-12-6, R. D. per cwt.
Cottonseed Tone quiet.
Rs. 2-9, R. D. per cwt.
Teelseed. Tone steady.
Bold White 85 per cent ..... Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt.
Mimbra ..... Rs. 43, B. T. per candy.
White sm gr. 15 per cent. .....Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Black Katni ..... Rs. 36, B. T. per candy.
Mughi ..... Rs. 40, B. T. per candy.
Yellow Hingunghit. Rs. 44-8 B. T. per candy.
White Khandeish ... Rs. 43, B. T. per candy
White Allahabad ... Rs. 8-7, R. D. per cwt
Red Khandwa ..... Rs. 39, B. T. per candy
Red Jubbulpore. Rs. 37-8, B. T. per candy

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

A notice is being issued simultaneously at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras to the effect that the Government of India are prepared to issue bills of exchange or telegraphic transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for sale on Thursday, the 4th February, 1914, up to an aggregate amount of £1,000,000, subject to the condition that the amounts of bills or telegraphic transfers issued will be in multiples of £1,00. and that no single bill or telegraphic transfers will be issued for less than £10,000. The rate for bills will be Is. 3 29-32d. the rupee and that for telegraphic transfers Is. 3 31-32d. the rupee. Applications for bills or telegraphic transfers should be addressed to the Controller of Currency, Calcutta, and should reach him as regards Calcutta tenderers not later than 12 noon, Standard time, on Thursday, the 4th February, 1915, and as regards Bombay and Madras tenderers not later than 1-30 p.m., Standard time, on the same day.

The Sterling Bills and Telegraphic Transfers on the Secretary of State for India in London for £1,000,000 offered for sale Thursday, the 28th January, 1915, at 15 29-32d. and 15 31-32d. the rupee, respectively, resulted in £50,000 being tendered for and allotted to Calcutta. There were no tenders from Bombay or Madras.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The Calcutta Share Market yesterday ruled steady to firm. A feature of great interest was the advance in tea shares influenced by the satisfactory prices obtained at the previous day's auction.

There was a continued enquiry for coal shares. Burra Dhemo registering in advance and Lakurka, Equitable and Kuardi maintaining their position.

Jute mill scrip changed hands at higher prices. Kanknarrah advanced 185 on the strength of the excellent half yearly report just issued to the shareholders and the 1t per cent. dividend given..

The following transactions are reported:

Coal.—Burra Dhemo 9/2; Equitable 25/12; Industry 8/14; Lakurka 21/8; Kuardi 14; South Govindpur 8/8; Standard 21/4; Union 11/4; Belvedere (ord) 110; Delta (ord) 140; Howrah (ord) 100; Kamarhatty (ord) 116; Kanknarrah (ord) 185; Naihati (prefs) 100.

Tea.—Bishnauth 22/8; Eastern Kachar 109; East India 75; Hathikhira 23/4; Phoenix 48.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 10/2; Bukhtiarpur-Bihar Railway 98.

Government securities.—Three and a half per cent. Government Paper was quoted at 94-4.

BANK OF BENGAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The Bank of Bengal rate remains unchanged at six per cent.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time on the 28th January 1915 was 30.99 inches.

For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch. for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

When in need of a throat relief get Zymole Trokeys. They are the most proved form of medication for an irritated throat or a tight cough. A trial will convince you. E-12

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Jan. 28.

Light falls of rain have been numerous in east United Provinces, also, occurred in Bihar and the central parts of the country. The temperature is considerably higher than usual in North-east India.

Forecast:—Decrease of rainfall in the United Provinces and increase in Northeast India.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 28th January 1915, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Day temperature is in excess in the north and the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Rainfall has been local; Cawnpore and Allahabad have had 0.50" each. Skies are clear or very lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is 10 deg. F. below normal at Allahabad; night temperature is generally in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Day temperature is in excess in upper Sind but in defect at Kotah and Ajmer; night temperature is above normal at Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become normal.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain has fallen in the north-eastern districts; Jubbulpore has had 0.22" and Saugor 0.15". Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the southern half of the division and clear or lightly clouded in the northern half. Humidity and night temperature continue in excess. Night temperature is also above normal in the northern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and night temperature are in defect at Bombay.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear in the north Bombay Deccan and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature has become nearly normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the north-east Central Provinces and local in the United Provinces.

A few showers are possible in the east Central Provinces.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a. m. on THURSDAY, the 28th of January 1915.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of last 24 hours	Temp. in Shade. Minimum last 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall last 24 hours	Total 1st June to date	Variation, 1915 Nov. to date
NORTH-WEST PROVINCES—						
Roorkee	75.8	56.8	78	..	1.58	—2.54
Do. (27th)	78.3	64.5	86	..	0.41	—1.96
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. 26th)	..	..	..	..	..	..
PUNJAB—						
Multan	78.5	47.3	78	..	0.38	—0.86
Rawalpindi	70.7	38.3	84	..	4.0	0.56
Lahore	72.6	39.3	92	..	1.35	0.07
Amritsar	72.6	43.4	84	..	0.81	..
Jullundur	71.7	41.3	90	..	92	—0.47
Ambala	69.4	42.0	72	..	1.59	0.12
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	78.6	50.6	75	..	0.51	—0.89
Mainpuri	76.7	53.2	87	..	0.25	—0.96
Jhansi	74.6	..	79	..	0.09	—0.9
Cawnpore	73.8	48.3	97	0.50	1.18	—0.09
Allahabad	64.9	45.5	94	0.50	0.78	—0.56
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad	81	45.8	65	..	0.52	0.05
Karachi	78	62.8	81	..	0.55	—0.16
Ajmer	68.9	45.4	88	..	1.25	0.45
Jaipore	72.7	47.1	73	..	0.53	—0.9
Kotah	71.0	53.2	70	..	1.69	1.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	71.0	55.0	96	..	0.16	—0.03
Dwarka	74.9	59.7	87	..	0.09	—0.01
Veraval	85	59.0	61	..	0.09	—0.33
Rajkot	81.0	48.8	74	..	0.41	—0.10
Bhavnagar Para	82	50.8	56	..	0	—0.32
Surat	81.9	54.9	66	..	0.70	0.47
Ahmedabad	83.5	54.6	64	..	0	—0.21
Deesa	80.3	48.2	72	..	0.33	0.05
Neemuch	70.5	45.0	77	..	2.01	1.51
Indore	82.1	51.5	78	..	1.08	0.86
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	81.8	59.3	95	0.22	0.51	—0.95
Saugor	71.4	48.2	86	0.15	0.17	—1.33
Hoshangabad	76	56.6	75	..	1.34	0.13
Khandwa	..	..	..	..	..	..
Akola	80	60.1	60	..	1.57	0.12
Amraoti	87.3	64.6	70	..	1.60	0.18
Nagpur	84	62.0	79	..	3.45	1.87
Chanda	85.5	64.4	85	..	2.09	0.81
Raipur	83.5	63.6	78	..	1.14	0.27
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.3	68.5	60	..	0.18	—0.86
Ratnagiri	83.1	61.9	74	..	0.42	—0.25
Mormugao	81.8	71.2	74	..	1.43	0.26
Karwar	84.4	68.2	90	..	5.67	3.75
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	89.8	61.1	58	..	2.84	1.57
Ahmednagar	85.9	54.2	57	..	1.07	0.38
Poona	87.4	57.7	76	..	0.61	—0.46
Sholapur	88.8	62.5	53	..	4.87	3.39
Bijapur	87.2	64.4	47	..	4.7	3.51
Belgaum	84.8	60.5	49	..	4.84	2.93
Aurangabad	89.2	57.4	58	..	1.68	0.61
Nizamabad (Indur).	86.2	54.4	70	..	2.05	1.92
Hyderabad	87.1	62.2	76	..	0.86	—0.40
MALABAR AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.6	74.6	72	..	3.41	0.06
Calicut	88	0	78.5	90	..	7.03	0.76
Cochin	87.9	72.1	77	..	13.08	4.49
Colombo	88.2	71.9	94	..	16.49	—4.41
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masilipatam	81.4	64.1	9	..	3.04	—3.18
Bellary	93.4	67.1	56	..	2.91	0.72
Cuddapah	89.9	67.5	80	..	3.63	—1.00
Madras	83.6	65.9	91	..	24.41	4.67
Bangalore	85.8	58.2	68	..	2.14	—1.40
Coimbatore	88	61.7	60	..	4.01	—0.94
Trichinopoly	89	196.1	76	..	5.54	—2.59
Negapatam	82	5.67	8	88	..	18.70	—0.63

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill

Day of week	Day of Month	WATER. Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.	LOW WATER. Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on sill.
	Jan	h. m.	ft. in.	Jan	h. m.	ft. in
Th.	28	m 9 10	24 2	28	m 4 5	21 4
		10 46	27 3		3 23	17 3
F.	29	m 10 4	24 11	29	m 4 41	20 5
		11 15	28 ..		4 [illegible]	16 6
S.	30	m 10 46	25 9	30	m 5 13	19 7
		11 43	28 11		4 [illegible]	15 11
Su.	31	m 11 27	26 6	31	m 5 44	18 9
	Feb.			Feb.	5 24	15 6
M.	1	m 0 1	29 5	1	m 6 14	18 0
		0 7	27 2		6 [illegible]	15 5
Tu.	2	m 0 46	29 7	2	m 6 44	17 4
		0 47	27 0		6 3	15 9
W.	3	m 1 11	29 6	3	m 7 18	16 5
		1 28	27 7		7 10	16 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Jan.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 28 (Thursday)	,, 7h. 14m.	,, 6h. 29m
,, 29 (Friday)	,, 7h. 14 a.	,, 6h. 30m
,, 30 (Saturday)	,, 7h. 14 a.	,, 6h. 30 a
,, 31 (Sunday)	,, 7h. 14 a.	,, 6h. 31m
Feb. 1 (Monday)	,, 7h. 13 a.	,, 6h. 31m
,, 2 (Tuesday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h 32m
,, 3 (Wednesday)	,, 7h. 13m.	,, 6h. 32m

Phases of the Moon:—New Moon 1915 Jan. 15th 8h, 11-0p.m. 1st Quarter 1915 Jan 23rd. 11h. 2-8 a.m. Full Moon 1915 Jan. 31st 19h. 11-3 a.m. Last Quarter 1915 Feb. 7th 10h. 40-0 a.m.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Jan. 27

Dwarka	C. King	Karachi Jan. 21

Jan. 28

Echunga	Butcher	Melbourne Dec. 19
Soyo Maru	Ozawa	Rangoon Jan. 1
Assaye	Coldwell	Southampton Jan. 4

DEPARTURES.

Jan. 27.

Melford Hall	Seaborne	Karachi
Uma la	Eito	,,
Dumra	Holiday	Basra
Chakdina	Pratt	Kaiachil

The following vessels obtained port clearance yesterday:—

S.S. Yasukuni Maru	Kamada	Kobe
S.S. Aldersgate	Lewis	Delagoa Bay

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday.

Steamer Roma	(to arrive)	for	Genoa
,, Regina		for	Hull
,, Dwarka		for	Persian Gulf

S. S. Dwarka:—The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi which port she left on Jan. 21 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Echunga:—The steamer Echunga, 2,245 tons Captain W. A. Butcher, arrived in harbour yesterday from Melbourne, which port she left on Dec. 19 with a cargo of coal and horses.

S. S. Soyo Maru:—The steamer Soyo Maru, 2,923 tons Captain K. Ozava, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon which port she left on Jan. 16 with a cargo of oil and rice.

S. S. Assaye:—The P. & O. Company's steamer Assaye, 4,376 tons Captain G. H. Coldwell arrived in harbour yesterday from Southampton, which port she left on Jan. 4 with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Yasukumi Maru:—The steamer Yasukumi Maru, 3,173 tons, Captain Kamada, will sail to-day for Kobe with a general cargo.

S. S. Aldersgate:—The steamer Aldersgate, 2,364 tons Captain Lewis, will sail to-day for Delagoa Bay in ballast.

The P. & O. Company's steamer Arabia, with the homeward Mails of the 23rd instant arrived Aden at 9 p.m. on Wednesday the 27th idem.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Thursday, January 28th, 1915.

Dwarka	Meson	M. M. & Co
Firoze	Primrose	T. M. & Co
Sumatra	Brews	T. Morrison & Co
Sardinia	Zeffy	P. & O. Co
Yasukumi Maru	Kamada	N. Y. Kaisha
Zayani	Wecke	H. S. Shorstry

VICTORIA DOCK.

Benga	King	P. & O. Co
Kirin Maru	Isuda	N. Y. Kaisha
Luzon Maru	Migita	N. Y. Kaisha
Nizam	Bens n	W. & A. G. Co
Rangoon Maru	Naimura	N. Y. Kaisha

ALEXANDRA DOCK

City of London	Elliot	K. N. & C.
Kaisar-i-Hind	Bennett	P. & O. S. N. Co

H. W. P. D.

Indrawati	Oosman	B. S. N. Co.
Saraswati	Nola	
Courland	Hoosein	
Mahandi	Esmail	

M W D. D.

Homayun	Cour ney	T. Morrison & Co

H W V. D.

Lhasa	Rouse	M. M. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Aldersgate	Lewis	M. M. & Co
Begona	Howse	W. & A. G. & C.
Budrie	Evans	P. M. & O.
Baron Minto	Fullerton	K. N. & Co
Baron Cawdor	Caskie	W. & A. G. & Co
Barrister	Prentice	P. & O. Vessel.
Egyptian	Payne	T. M. & Co
Eden Hall	Kemp	P. M. & Co
Fairport	Grason	W. & A. G. & Co
Frenkenfels	Leonard	W. & A. G. & Co
Galla	Merla ze	Y. M. & Co
Telena	White	Shaw Wallace,
Troid	ndersen	T. M. & Co
Taiyabi	Cottrell	R. E. C. & Co

EXPORTS.

Jan. 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall (s) 200 bales cotton, Lyon Lord & Co.; 2,000 cwts groundnut cake, Bombay Flour and Oil Mill Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Eden Hall (s) 15,000 cwt. casterseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Kaisar-I-Hind (s) 11 cases Indian pillows, 8 bales woollen carpets, 4 cases cotton coloured piece goods, King King & Co; 300 bales hemp, J. N. Kapadia & Co.; 59 cases bristles, Chartered Bank of India; 240 cwts cashewnuts, 162 cwts nux vomica, 75 cwts raisins, M. Jafferbhoy; 300 cwts buffalo horns, E. Mohomed; 1,060 cwts cottonseed oil cake, The Indian Cotton Oil Co.; 75 cwts fishmaws, E. Moledina; 500 cwts khisimiss, D. Passoo & Co.; 157 cwts indigo, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR NEW YORK.

Kaisar-I-Hind (s) 75 cwts wild mace, 20 cwts cardamomseed, M. Jafferbhoy; 3 packages woollen carpet, Thos. Cook & Sons; 3 packages woollen carpet, King King & Co.; 75 cwts gum arabic, Ali Brothers.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Kaisar-I-Hind (s) 40 bales goat skins, C. J. Mathews & Co.

FOR HULL.

Frenkenfels (s) 50 bales cotton fly, K. Visram & Co.; 10,000 cwts casterseed, Volkart Bros.; 365 bales hemp, G. Veerjee & Co.; 3,623 cwts jawaree, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Roma (s) 1,000 cwts linseed, 1,200 cwts casterseed, 950 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SEQUEL TO RIOTING.

ATTEMPT TO OVERAWE AN INSPECTOR

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

TOLU GARDU *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

The applicant along with seven others was charged under section 147 of the Indian Penal Code, or rioting, before Mr. J. H. Sanders, First Class Magistrate of Naver Taluka, and was convicted and sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The Sessions Judge of Dhulia, Mr. E. Clements, confirmed the conviction and sentence, and summarily dismissed the appeal.

The Excise Inspector of East Khandesh went to search the house of one Bhikaji, who was illegal selling liquor. He ordered the people in the house to remain there, and sent for the patil, who was also one of the accused in this case. The patil with apparent reluctance produced one "panch," and said he could neither produce a legal nor another "panch." The Excise Inspector made the accused a "panch" and began his search of the people in the shop. The patil refused to help him, and both he and the accused said that the Excise Inspector ought to be searched himself. There was a hostile crowd collected there outside, and while the Inspector was inside the house, the crowd became noisy and threatening; and on his emerging threats were uttered by various persons, including the accused. The accused was arrested with others, and was sentenced as stated above.

Mr. E. Clements, in confirming the sentence, observed:—"I think it is proved that they and the persons assembled in and near the house were animated with the common object of overawing the Inspector, and preventing him from conducting a search. The accused identified himself with the hostile crowd outside, and was emboldened by the presence of that crowd to behave as he did."

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence passed on the accused to what he had already undergone.

Mr. Kazi Habiruddin with Mr. D. G. Dalvi appeared for the peticioner.

The Government Pleader represented the Crown.

ALLEGED BRUTAL ASSAULT ON SISTER.

RUSTOMJI PESTONJI *v.* DHANBAI NAVROJI.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

This was an application for revision against the decision of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, who convicted the applicant on the charge of disarming his sister under section 352 of the Indian Penal Code, and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100, and bound him over to keep the peace for a period of six months in the sum of Rs. 50, and one surety to the like amount.

The prosecutrix, Dhanbai, is the sister of the applicant. She brought this complaint against her brother alleging that he gave her 81 cuts with a rhinoceros stick because she was suspected of theft. When she attempted to cry out he struck her on the face with the stick. As there was no other male in the house at the time, and as the door was closed no one came to her rescue. She complained to the police when she took her to the hospital. Where she was treated for five days.

The defence of the brother was that the alleged injuries were not inflicted by him. She was caught by him in the house on account of her having taken into immoral ways, and on account of her consorting with men of bad character. She had been caught red-handed by her mother stealing Rs. 15 from the petitioner's cupboard. She left the house on the morning of the 6th September, and did not appear in the house till the morning of the 8th September, when she reappeared with marks of violence on her person. This was a false complaint made against him at the instigation of a Parsi, with whom she had contracted friendship.

The Magistrate refused to believe the defence and convicted the applicant.

Their Lordships set aside the conviction and sentence, and ordered the fine to be refunded if recovered.

Mr. Binning, with Mr. Vicaji, appeared for the applicant.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

DONGRE'S BALAMRIT.

ALLEGED INFRINGEMENT OF TRADE MARK.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

KASHINATH TRIMBAK DONGRE *v.* HYDERALI E. NALIWALLA & ANOTHER.

This was a motion on behalf of the plaintiff calling upon the defendants to show cause why they should not be restrained by an interim injunction from selling their preparation known as Davar's Balamrit, which according to the plaintiff was a colourable imitation of his preparation known in the market as "Dongre's Balamrit."

Mr. Kanga, holding Mr. Davar's brief, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendants appeared in person.

When the defendant came into the witness box, his Lordship asked him how he came to name his preparation as Davar's Balamrit. The defendant said that it was the pet-name of his child.

The Judge:—But why don't you call your second child "Dongre?"

The defendants having agreed not to sell their preparation pending the suit his Lordship granted the injunction prayed for by the plaintiff. Costs were made costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Judah & Solomon.

PARSI MATRIMONIAL COURT.

EX-PARTE DECREE FOR DIVORCE CHALLENGED.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

PUTLIBAI *v.* PESTONJI S. HORMASJI.

This was a rule nisi, dated the 18th of January, taken out by the defendant, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the decree nisi of the 15th of October, 1914, passed in her favour, be not set aside and a new trial of the suit held.

The suit was filed by Putlibai against her husband Pestonji S. Hormasji praying that she may be granted divorce on the grounds of cruelty and adultery. The hearing of the suit was proceeded with ex-parte on the 16th of October and a decree nisi granting divorce was made in the plaintiff's favour, on the same day.

The present rule was taken out by the defendant on the ground inter alia that the decree nisi was allowed to be passed ex-parte, owing to collusion between him and the plaintiff and in consideration of certain arrangements arrived at between him (through Mr. L. M. Madon, Advocate), and the plaintiff's agents, her brothers, Mr. Jehangir S. Khergamwalla and Mr. Phiroz M. Ratnagai.

Mr. Jinnah appeared for the defendant in support of the rule.

Mr. Davar with Mr. Desai and Mr. Kanga appeared for the plaintiff to show cause against the rule.

Mr. Jinnah applied that the case should be heard "in camera."

Per curiam:—No, the case ought to be heard in open Court.

Mr. Jinnah submitted that under the circumstances of the case and having regard to section 35 of the Parsi Matrimonial Act, the case ought to be heard "in camera." Section 35 of the P. M. Act runs as follows:—In every suit preferred under this Act the case shall be tried with closed doors, should such be the wish of either of the parties.)

Counsel submitted that he as one of the parties wished that the case should be tried "in camera."

Per curiam:—I note your application and I disallow it.

When Mr. Desai (for the plaintiff) finished reading the affidavits in the case, his Lordship intimated that he thought it was necessary that Mr. J. S. Khergamwalla and Mr. Darasha, the plaintiff's solicitor, should make their affidavits. His Lordship therefore ordered that the affidavits be made before 12 a.m. on Friday and adjourned the hearing of the rule till Saturday, the 30th instant.

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Messrs. Nadirsha and Darasha.

Solicitors for the defendant:—Unwalla, Pherozesha and Papa.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE FORGERY CASE.

SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

KING-EMPEROR *v.* MUSAJEE KADERBHOY.

The trial of the accused on charges of forging the signature of Abdul Hussein Essajee on hundis was continued.

Among the other witnesses called was Mr. Vadilal Barodia, an officer in the C. I. D., who said that he had examined the alleged forgeries with the authentic signature of Abdul Hussein Essajee on a certain document and he had found that stroke for stroke and space for space, the one was absolutely similar to the other.

The defence called no evidence. Mr. Velinkar on behalf of the Crown then addressed the jury, reviewing the whole evidence and dealing with the line of defence as suggested by the cross-examination of Mr. Weldon.

Mr. Weldon in reply said that the endorsements were perfectly genuine and that these hundis were sent to Abdul Hussein Essajee on one of the stations on his journey to Kerbella and had been returned by him duly endorsed. Mr. Weldon then argued that it was quite possible for the hundis being sent to him at one of the stations and returned to Bombay, and there would be ample time for the hundis to arrive in Bombay and be put in circulation on the dates they bore. Mr. Weldon said that when Abdul Hussein Essajee returned to Bombay the first person to meet him was the accused. There was a discussion as to the hundis and Abdul Hussein as to whether accused was going to meet them. Accused said that he was in extremely difficult circumstances. These hundis would have to be paid by Abdul Hussein as endorser.

A CASE GOT UP TO SETTLE WITH SHROFFS.

Thereupon an extremely ingenious way was hit upon which besides being ingenious had the additional merit of being successful. A case had to be got up to settle with the shroffs and to show them that there was something radically wrong with these hundis and that the endorsements on the same were forged. So the accused, who lent himself to the plan to save Abdul Hussein Essajee, was made to shut up his shop and disappear; Sulemanjee was sent with what were called the tracings to the accused at Malsim and he told the accused about the plan of campaign. These alleged tracings, counsel said, were the signatures of Abdul Hussein written by himself and the jury could see that they were written with a flowing hand.

Counsel then dealt with other points made by the prosecution.

THE JUDGE'S SUMMING-UP.

His Lordship in summing-up said that with regard to the three charges of fraudulently using the notes as genuine, Mr. Velinkar had admitted that there was no direct evidence about it and his Lordship would leave it exactly where counsel had left it. His Lordship therefore restricted himself to charges of forgery. The question of forgery or no forgery was purely a question of fact and as such was a case entirely for the jury who were the supreme judges of the facts. "It is not my opinion but yours," said his Lordship, "which counts."

The onus was on the prosecution to prove that the signatures were forgeries beyond a reasonable doubt. "A reasonable doubt," said his Lordship, "is opposed to a doubt which is merely imaginary, or academical, not for instance, a doubt which some philosophers have entertained about their own existence. A doubt is a reasonable doubt which in some important business in your life you would allow to sway your decision."

As to the next point his Lordship asked the gentlemen of the jury to remember the words of the oath administered to them before they were empanelled and asked them to decide "according to the evidence" given before them and not on any speculation theory or conjecture or theory however skilful, or however fascinating.

Lastly, his Lordship asked the gentlemen of the jury not to submerge themselves in details. Not to act on a certain saying they had in English "you can't see the wood for the trees." His Lordship asked them to take a somewhat broad view of the leading features of the case and when these leading points had been adjusted in their minds to come to details.

His Lordship dealing with the evidence in the case referred to the evidence of Sullemanjee Hassanali. He had no grudge or spite or ill-will against the accused. He was a very important witness and after dealing fully with his evidence his Lordship said that it was corroborated by the evidence of Rustamjee and next by the entreating letter of the accused to Sullemanjee. As to why Sullemanjee had not spoken to any body about the confession made to him by the accused his Lordship said: "Perhaps the first impulse of an Englishman would be to discharge his civic duty and report the matter to the officers of justice, but the first impulse of an Indian would be an impulse of compassion and pity for his friend."

Referring to Mr. Barodia's evidence that the endorsements were forgeries it was only the opinion of a skilled person, which the gentlemen of the jury were not to regard as a pontifical statement which they were bound to accept. They had to give what weight they thought it deserved and form their own opinion on it.

His Lordship then referred to other evidence, and to the circumstances of the accused's absconding from Bombay and left the case to the jury.

VERDICT AND SENTENCE.

The jury returned an unanimous verdict of "guilty" on the three charges of forgery and not guilty on the three charges of using the hundis fraudulently as genuine knowing them to be forged.

His Lordship in sentencing the prisoner to five years' imprisonment on each of the three offences of which he was found guilty said:—"Prisoner at the bar, the evidence against you is absolutely overwhelming and the offence of forgery is a very serious one in a commercial city like Bombay. Not only have you forged the signature of your friend and benefactor but in order to defend yourself you have accused that very friend of very serious charges. I say this because I want you to understand that in passing sentences against you I have taken into consideration your conduct in making these groundless charges you have made against your friend."

His Lordship then sentenced the accused as above directing the sentences to run concurrently.

The Sessions was then adjourned till tomorrow.

Nervous and run down women are greatly benefitted by Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract. It never fails to restore the lost energy and vitality necessary to women. B.19

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR FRIDAY, THE 29TH OF JANUARY, 1915.

Before The Honourable The Chief Justice and The Honourable Mr. Justice Davar.
In the Division Court No. 52.
For Directions to Repair Buildings.

2-12—128-01—Edg G W and Co, Nagardas Pitamber *v* Bachoo Harkissondas and ors, Mulji and Th, Jeh S M and H.

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

41-14—741-13—Payne and Co, Bibi Shan Jehan Begum *v* Essak Sulleman Patka, Arp H D and Co.

37-14—703-13—Dapstary F and D, Bhimji Mulji Raval and anr *v* Turner Hoare and Co a firm, Crawford B and Co.

34-14—731 M J 13—M K R B and Co, Carl William Grant Gay *v* Mercey Eileen Gay and anr.

42-14—732-12—Little and Co, Pranlal Kahandas Joshipara *v* Karrimbhoy Peer Mahomed and Co a firm and ors, Mulji and Th.

47-14—1145-12—M K R B and Co, Jiovario Gorio *v* Pandujl Rowji, Mulla and M.

32-14—909-13—Smetham B and Co, Dadabhoy Cawasji Mistri *v* Ardeshir Cawasji Mistri and ors, M K R B and Co, Sm B and Co.

43-14—672-12—Matu J and M, Haridas Premji *v* Vallubhdas Madhowji and ors, Bhai K and G, Edg G W and Co.

45-14—672-12—Edg G W and Co, Narbadabai widow *v* Vallubhdas Madhowji and ors, Bhai K and G, Matu J and M.

26-14—42-14—Payne and Co, Khimji Asur Virji *v* The Fraser Ice Factory Co Ld, M B Chothia.

48-14—261-12—Shroff D and D, Prithiraj Jethmul a firm *v* Amrsing Gumansing and anr, Sabnis and G.

50-14—In re Indian Co's Act VI 82 and in re The Indian Specie Bank Ld in Liquidation—Payne and Co, Sorabji Nusserwanji Pochkhanawalla *v* C A Patwardhan and ors, Dhanjishaw and B, Bhai K and G, Little and Co.

51-14—269-14—Nadirsha and D, Ramchandra Vinayak Oka *v* Ramcoover Surajmal, Captain and V.

S C 52-14—840-14—Daphtary F and D, Gokaldas Jadhowji *v* Harjiwan Virji and ors, Little and Co.

54-14—872-13—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Alloo Movraj *v* Jethalal Maganlal, Mulji and Th.

25-14—104-14—M B Chothia, The Fraser Ice Factory Ld (in Liquidation) *v* Haji Gulam Mahomed a firm, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman.
In the Division Court No. 53.
Suit for hearing and final disposal.
Long Cause.

800-14—Mulji and Th, Sunderbai widow *v* Damodar Naranji and ors, Mans B M and Co, Part heard.

58-12—Shroff D and D, Pitumraj Jethmal a firm *v* Bhila Chandersingh and ors, Sabnis and G, Part heard, 24-1-14.

12-13—Ardeshir H D and Co, Gulamalli Gulam Hoosein *v* Cassambhai Thavarbhai and ors, Payne and Co, Matu J and M, M K R B and Co, Jeh S M and H, Part heard, 18-1-15.

For further directions and costs on Comr's Report.

1086-13—Ardeshir H D and Co Benna Bettiji *v* Kanji Mowji and anr, Edgelow W and Co, Little and Co.

For hearing on exceptions to Comr's Report.

1050-09—Ragh N and Co, Gordhandas Girdhardas a firm *v* Chilmasetty Sabhasetty and anr, Pocha and Co.

Short Causes.

1426-14—Matu J and M, The National Financing and Comn. Corpn. Ld *v* Damanlal Parbhuram Gajjar, M K R B and Co.

1461-14—Patell and Ez, Bai Banubai *v* Nadersha Jamsetji Davar, Forbes and Co.

Long Causes.

732-14—Ardeshir H D and Co, Messrs Mancherjee Vadilal and Co a firm *v* Naoroji Hormusji Pagdiwalla, Motichand and D.

815-14—Amin and D, Maneklal Kalidas a firm *v* Madhavji Ghellabhai, Smethem B and Co.

S C Ct 96/4219-14—Amin and Desai, Nanechand Jassa and ors *v* Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shindhe and ors, Sabnis and G, Judah and S.

S C Ct 97/4220-14—Amin and D, Nanechand Jassa and ors *v* Ghati Hariba Avdaji Shindhe and ors, Sabnis and G, Judah and S.

506-11—Motichand and D, Balubhai Kahandas and anr *v* Bai Bhicibai widow Dastur and Co.

53-13—Ardeshir H D and Co Munshi Mahomed Hassan Muckba and ors *v* Alli Mahomed Haji Kassum and anr, Smetham B and Co.

856-14—Pandia and Co, Ramnath Narayen and anr *v* Baburao Dinaji and ors D J Mantri.

1131-13—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors *v* Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
IN THE DIVISION COURT NO. 43.
Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

S. C. CT. 206/0306-14. Purnanand & Co, Dharsey Nanji Kamdar *v.* Ishwarlal K. Vakil & anr., Kanga and S.

For Further directions and costs on Comrs. Report.

1099-12. Crawford B. & Co. The Advocate-General of Bombay *v.* Patrick Robert Cadell.

L A Reference 2-14—E M Nicholson, In Re Government *v* Sir Dorabji Jamsetji Tata Kt and ors, Mulla and M, Little and Co.

Long Causes.

258-14. M. K. R. B. & Co., The Bombay Merchants Bank, Ld., *v.* Motichand Rupchand & anr., Edgelow G. W & Co.

111-14. Payne and Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation *v.* The Baroda Tramway Co., Ltd., Mathubhai J. & M.

170-14. Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ltd., in Liquidation, *v.* Fazalbhoy Karamally & anr., Matubhai

850-14. Payne and Co.., Ebrahim Haji Siddick, *v.* Haji Tyeb Abdul Sutar Ahmedabadi, Motichand & D., Matubhai J. & M. Portpoinment.

892-14. Jehangir M. & S., Danoo Passoo *v* Balkrishna Dharma Tarya, Smetham B. & Co.

949-14. Jehangir S. M. & H., The Empire Bank, Ltd., *v.* Moreshwar Wasoodeo and anr., Rustomji and G.

838-14. Daphtary F. and D., The New Great Eastern Spg., & Wg. Co., Ltd., and anr., *v.* Asswidas Sanebram a firm and anr., Soonderdas & Co.

847-14. Smetham B. & Co., Mariambai, *v.* Fatmabai Widow and ors., Edwelow G. W. & Co.

857-14. Nadirshaw and D. Karsondas Ladha *v.* Tribhowandas Hargowandas, Hiralal and Co.

894-14. M B Chothia, Oomdabai *v.*, Munshi Mahomed Ismail Kaderbhai, Nanu H. & Co.

678-11. Judah & S., Mahadeo Babaji Rane and ors., *v.* Vasudev Nilkani Agte & anr.,

S.C. 283-14. M. K. R. B. & Co., Ishwardas Ichharam Mushroowalla & ors., *v.* Harjimal and Sons a firm, Payne & Co.

REUTER'S JUBILEE.

HISTORY OF ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

REMARKABLE PROGRESS AND POPULARITY.

In February, 1915, Reuter's Telegram Company will celebrate its Jubilee, having reached the 50th anniversary of its foundation. The Reuter Agency, whose business the Company, which was formed in London in 1865, took into its charge, had already been fourteen years in existence, and had fought its way to name and fame. Everybody knows the story of how Mr. Julius Reuter came from Cassel to London with little money in his pocket but great ideas in his brain. The world was growing apace, and to a man of keen business capacity and remarkable political perception it was apparent that a great field was opening up for an enterprise which should embrace the quick gathering of news and its speedy distribution to a body of subscribers. Anyone who likes to turn over the old files of London newspapers of the fifties in the last century can see numbers of short despatches from the principal centres of Europe printed as having been "received through Mr. Reuter's Agency."

HISTORY OF ITS GROWTH.

The sowing of the seed took long, but Reuter had prepared the ground well. Always combining his news to questions of fact, avoiding every expression of opinion, and being constantly first with all the important intelligence of the day, he gained the confidence of the newspapers and of the public, and this confidence became for ever assured when he startled the world by publishing the portentous speech of the Emperor Napoleon III. to the Austrian Ambassador foreshadowing the war which followed in the ensuing year. Success followed success, and when the need arose for capital to develop and extend the growing business Reuter's Telegram Company was formed in London and took its place at once as the representative British News Agency.

Since that day the ramifications of the Company have spread to the uttermost parts of the earth. To the old fashioned house in Old Jewry, with the narrow passages, steep stairways and low-pitched ceilings there comes day by day an incessant flow of intelligence from all parts of the globe, and this in its turn passes out to all the newspapers of Great Britain, to all the principal centres of the Continent of Europe and according to its importance, to the British Colonies and Dependencies in all the Oceans.

THE LATE QUEEN VICTORIA'S APPRECIATION.

Queen Victoria was quick to perceive the promptitude and accuracy of Reuter's news service, and by her Majesty's command every telegram of importance received by the Agency was telegraphed to Windsor, Balmoral, Osborne or wherever the Court at the time happened to be. In her published diary, the Queen records the anxiety with which she awaited and the rejoicing with which she read Reuter's telegrams from the battle of Tel-el-Kebier in which her son, the Duke of Connaught, was engaged.

SOME REMARKABLE CASES OF REPORT.

An interesting instance of the ubiquity of Reuter's service of the present day is to be found in Mr. Winston Churchill's record of his visit to Uganda and down the Nile to Alexandria. For a few weeks he was cut off from home news, but when he reached Nimule, far away on the White Nile, in the very heart of Africa, he found awaiting him those weeks' accumulations of Reuter's telegrams, which had travelled through the Dark Continent, and which incidentally told him that Parliament would not meet until later than he had expected, and that he had consequently more time to spare than he had anticipated. The Reuter's telegram from Pretoria which told London of the relief of Mafeking, and which led to the extraordinary scenes that gave a new word to the language, was cabled back to South Africa, and brought to Lord Roberts the first news of this success achieved by British arms at a great distance from all other British forces. It was to Reuter's Agency, again, that, a year or two ago, the Imperial Government and his Majesty the King owed the first news of the dastardly attempt on the life of the Viceroy of India at Delhi. During all the years that Reuter's Telegram Company has existed, it has served its great purpose of spreading abroad news of everything that interests and concerns the British Empire.

SERVICE AT A HIGH LEVEL OF ACCURACY.

Attacked over and over again for being pro this and anti that, the Agency has pursued its serene way, knowing full well that in its incessant effort to set forth facts as they are, it was certain to encounter the opposition of those who looked at things through glasses coloured by their own inclinations. Allied with all the great News Agencies of the Continent, Reuter's Agency has always been recognised as a British institution representing the English point of view, just as Havas speaks for France and the Petrograd Agency for Russia. In order that news from the Continent should always be treated from the British side, Reuter has taken care to have competent Englishmen, trained in its own service, at all the principal European capitals, and the activities of these correspondents have maintained Reuter's news service at a high level of accuracy and information.

BARON DE REUTER.

Some people, who note only that the Agency bears a German name, have been disposed from time to time to accuse Reuter of having German leanings. Nothing could be farther from the fact. The present Baron de Reuter, who has been Managing Director of the Company for the past forty years, was born and has passed his whole life in England, was educated at Harrow and Oxford, and is in all respects an Englishman. The Directors, the Editorial Staff and the correspondents, are British pure and simple, and so, with the exception of a score, are the 1,200 shareholders. One has only to read the German papers to learn that if there is one British concern in the world that is regarded as violently anti-German it is Reuter's Agency. To combat its British influence in the Far East and, indeed, in other parts of the world, the German Government has for years heavily subsidised a competing German news service, the aim of which was, by offering its news supply at a very low price, to oust Reuter from the field. But these endeavours have failed of their effect, because the newspapers and public bodies interested have known that whatever small defects the Reuter service might have, they could look to it for a plain, fair and prompt record of events as seen from London, and as viewed from Berlin.

RELATION WITH GERMAN AGENCY SEVERED.

During the present war all Reuter's relations with the German Agency have been severed while, on the other hand, its connections with the Agencies of the Allied Powers have been drawn closer. In the course of its life of fifty years, Reuter's Telegram Company has seen the whole face of the world change, so far as news gathering and its transmission are concerned.

COST THEN AND NOW.

Men who are still in the service of the Agency will remember the days when telegrams to Australia cost £1 a word, to South America even more, to India 5/- and so on in proportion. In those happy times the sender of a telegram could not despatch less than twenty words to Australia, or, in any case, he had to pay for twenty. If he sent twenty-one words he had to pay for thirty. Many were the struggles in those days to compress news, which had to go in code, into minute globules, and sometimes the expedients used to save the expense of an additional ten words. And now to-day we have a moderate press rate to every part of the world, and every feature of the great European conflict is transmitted, subject to the extreme rigours of the Censorship, to all the Britains beyond the seas, and many other countries besides, which are kept as well informed as London itself.

SPORTING NEWS.

SATURDAY'S RACING.

EIGHTH EXTRA MEETING.

HANDICAPS AND ACCEPTANCES.

Horses which are struck out are printed in black type.

THE NEWMARKET PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Sly Miss	9 7	Comet	8	0
Lady Douglas	8 12	Partial Eclipse	7	13
Adelaide II.	8 8	Wild Bird	7	10
Lady R.	8 0	Grand Boy	6	7

THE BUSHIRE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Nakib	9 12	Real Gold	8	3
Dhaman	9 10	Mudaz	8	0
Beyrut	9	Regent	7	12
Sir Knight	8 11	Black Malik	7	5
Young Majub	8 9	Solar Star	7	5
Mexico	8 9	Harry Johnson	7	4

THE ARABIAN PLATE.—Distance about 1¼ miles.

Valens	9 5	Ajmer	8	5
Beauty Chief	9 4	Golden Ducat	8	5
Longboat	9 2	Majid	8	2
Best Chance	8 12	Excelsior	8	0
Sweden	8 11	Balkan Prince	7	12
Tulwar	8 11	Good Gold	7	11
Mejour	8 8	British King	7	9
Gulal	8 5	Anwar	7	5

THE LAMINGTON PLATE. DIVISION I.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Beethoven	9 2	Ambassador	8	3
Mars	9 1	Hercules	8	3
Lot	9 1	Flying Machine	8	3
The Tetrarch	8 11	Eugene	8	1
Chaser	8 10	Old China	8	0
Sagamar	8 10	Saood	8	0
Sirmast	8 10	Dagag	7	13
Mansoor	8 5	Medrice	7	11
Jess	8 5	Columbus	7	11
Flying Bird	8 5			

THE LAMINGTON PLATE. DIVISION II.

Ruby Fish	9 7	Cardiff	8	8
Triumph	9 1	Venard	8	6
Jawan	9 1	Sherali	8	4
Mulberry	9 0	Faiez Khan	8	4
Nasirabad	8 10	Present	8	2
Malayan	8 10	Nagel Pasha	8	2
Red Flag	8 9	Hongkong	8	0
Agent	8	Back Bay	7	12
Loyalist	8 9	American Spot	7	5
Quality	8 8			

THE LAMINGTON PLATE. DIVISION III.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Pepul	9 5	Pharoah	8	6
Aiman	9 4	Jingle	8	4
Jemadar	9 1	Oratory	8	4
Wellington (late Stable Boy)	8 12	Meteor	8	1
Sweetips	8 9	Tawary	8	1
Durcman	8 8	Chungiz	7	13
Young Titus	8 8	Padma	7	11
Kingmaster	8 8	Bassum	7	10
Abdali	8 7	Kaiumers	7	10

THE ELEPHANTA PLATE.—(Terms Race). Distance 5 furlongs (straight).

Golconda, Gaiety, Full Moon, Red Cross, Lands End, Monaco, Jabir, Fez, Arrow, Torpedo, Brocade, Sardinia, Cornwall, Galloping Lad, Roquefaure, Ruby Mine, Climax, The Monk, Scots Grey and Lochiel.

LAWN TENNIS IN CALCUTTA.

BENGAL CHAMPIONSHIP TOURNAMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The semifinal tie in the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship singles was played here yesterday between L. Deane and Shimidzu. Three to four hundred people witnessed one of the most interesting games of the season. Deane won on the first set with little trouble. His service and short volleys presenting great difficulty to Shinidzu, whose policy was to tire out his opponent. In the second set Shinidzu forced the pace and ran score up to four love before Deane had won game by brilliant service and long volleys. The latter then won five successive games and finally won.

Deane thus won by 6—2 and 8—6.

The championship is now practically a certainty for Deane.

LUCKNOW SPRING MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

(Specially Reported for the "Chronicle.")

LUCKNOW, Jan. 28.

The spring meeting opened in cloudy weather. All except the C. T. C. race had good entries, the attendance was large, including the Lieutenant-Governor.

STEWARDS' CUP.—Distance 1 mile.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's MENES 6-7 (Cd. 6-11) Vincent 1
Sripat Singh's MAYFLY 9-6, Brown 2
Mr. Lauder's MAHONEY BOY 9-7, Ruiz ... 3

Also Ran:—Lady Anne 8-3; Kit Grey Leg 7-11; Model Knight 7-6; Pickle Hugh 7-5; Lark Louge 7-3; Rozel 7-0.

Pickle Hugh soon went to the front with Menes a length behind, the rest strung out at short intervals. Three furlongs from home Pickle Hugh still led, but Menes came along followed by Mayfly and Mahoney Boy. Menes won by 3 lengths—2 lengths. Time 1min. 42 3,5secs.

JANUARY PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

Sirdar Jewan Singh's ORMY 9-10, Ruiz ... 1
Kour Sirnam Singh's MAORI KING 9-10, Trahan 2
Mr. Goculdas' KIORA 9-8, Hoyt 3

Nine ran. A poor start. Lucky Maid went to the front and kept ahead till the quarter mile when Ormy on the rails displaced her, Kiora made an effort but could not catch up Ormy who won by 1¼ lengths—¼ length. Time—1min. 2 1,5secs.

Betting:—Evens Missive, 2 to 1 Ormy and Kiora, sixes the others.

Also Ran:—Maud 9-5; Lucky Maid 9-3; Bonnie Blush and Footsteps 9-0; Missive 7-12; Firedy 7-11.

COUNTRYBRED PONY HANDICAP.—Distance five furlongs.

The Yuvraj of Mysore's KITTY KENT 9-12, Brown 1
H. H. The Maharajah of Patiala's LITTLE WONDER 7-10, Southall 2
Col. Holmes' SHAMROCK, Quinn 3

Also Ran:—Barmaid 7-0; Vigorous L 6-10; Acorn 6-7.

Kitty Kent led, followed by Little Wonder and Shamrock. Near the three furlongs the field got well together again but Kitty Kent went on and won by a short head—2 lengths. Time—1min. 4 3,5secs.

Betting 2 to 1 Kitty Kent, Shamrock, and Little Wonder. Sixes the rest.

JEHANGIRABAD PLATE.—Distance five furlongs.

Mr. Goculdas' ORIFLAMME 7-9, Ruiz 1
Sirdar Jewan Singh's BIRTHDAY 8-10, Bowley 2
Major Gould's SINCERE 7-11, Southall 3

Also Ran:—Alice 9-4; First Chance 9-3; Amalgam 9-2; Uncle B 8-2; Gwen 7-10; First Choice 6-12.

Gwen showed round the bend but was quickly displaced by Oriflamme, who going on won easily by 1¾ lengths—1¼ lengths. Time—1min. 48secs.

Betting:—2 to 1 Oriflamme, 3 to 1 Amalgam, 4 to 1 First Choice, tens the rest.

CALCUTTA TURF CLUB CHASE.—Distance about 3 miles.

Mr. Butler's SHOLTO 11-3, Mr. Roddick ... 1
Mr. Butler's BETTY BIRR 10-12, Northmore 3

Betty Birr threw her rider and Sholto went on alone. There was no betting as both horses belonged to one owner.

GREAT OUDH HANDICAP.—Distance six furlongs.

Genl. Obaidullah Khan's MOHSEL 8-0, Bowley 1
Mr. Watson Smythes ALI BABA 8-13, Randall 2
Sirdar Dayal Singh's OLD JOE 7-0, Vincent 3

Also Ran:—Nizam-ul-Mulk 10-5; The Winner 10-4; Hyrim 9-13; Mafush 9-2; Sunstar 8-13; Rupert II 8-6; Mabrook 7-13; Redfish 7-12; Cinnamon 7-9; Moonspot 7-5; Brandy II. 7-4.

The field raced together in a line for two furlongs. Then Ali Baba showed out with Old Jo second. Near the stand Mohsel came away and won by 1¼ lengths—1¼ lengths. Time—1min. 22⅗s cs.

Betting:—2 to 1 Mohsel and Mafush, 3 to 1 Old Joe and Nizam-ul-Mulk, sixes the rest.

PRODUCE PLATE—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. Rajindia Singh's WEE LAD 9-13, Brown 1
Col. Holme's ATLANTA 10-3, Irvin 2
Mr. Ariff's VALIANT 10-7, Trahan 3

Also Ran:—Hous maid 11-3; Common 10-8.

Common after a good start went away at a gr at pace and was leading by lengths. Round the bend Atlanta drew level and passed Common and Atlanta in turn was displaced by Wee Lad near the stand by half a length. —three lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 17 3,5secs.

NEW STATE TECHNICAL SCHOLARSHIPS.

The Government of Bombay have sanctioned one or two State technical scholarships for candidates in the Bombay Presidency who are willing to undergo a course of instruction in the pressing and refining of castor-oil. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have agreed subject to certain conditions, to take two Government scholars as apprentices at their Sabarmati Castor-Oil Mill for a period of one year, and have also undertaken that the authorities at the Mill will give them all possible facilities for gaining practical experience in regard to the mechanical methods and the details of the various treatments of castor-oil seed.

The scholars, who must be students who have undergone the full course of training in mechanical engineering and obtained the diploma with honours of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute, Bombay will be granted an allowance of Rs. 75 per mensem by Government. Applications for these scholarships, the full conditions of which are published in Thursday's Bombay Government Gazette will be received by the Director of Public Instruction up to the 1st March.

PUNITIVE POLICE IN GULEDGUD.

Thursday's "Bombay Government Gazette" notifies that the employment of additional police in the village of Guledgud in the Badami Taluka of the Bijapur district, which was sanctioned in October 1913, owing to the conduct of the inhabitants of the village, will be continued for a further period of one year and that the cost of the police force, amounting to Rs. 2,236 3-10 will be defrayed wholly by a rate charged on the Hatgar and Lingayat inhabitants of the village.

JABAKUSUM TAILA

The grilling heat, the sleepless night, the head-ache are unbearable. Use JABAKUSUM TAILA. It will coo your brain and induce sound sleep. The fragrance of Jabakusum Taila is soothing and refreshing

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3 Phials Rs 2-4 V.P.P. Rs. 2.11.
1 Doz Phials Rs. 8-12. V.P.P. Rs. 10

C. K. SEN & Co. Limited,
29, COLUTOLA STREET, CALCUTTA
Consulting Physician :—
KAVIRAJ UPENDRA NATH SEN.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bara Wafat, Bank Holiday.

P. and O. Co's s.s. Salsette with English Mails due at 6 p.m.

Bombay Medical Union, Ordinary Monthly Meeting, 7-15 p.m.

American Mission High School, Annual Prize-giving, Parel Road, Byculla, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, Jan. 30.

Bombay Races: Eighth Extra Meeting, Mahalaxmi, 1st Race starts at 2-45 p.m.

Bombay University Senate Meeting, 5-45 p.m.

MONDAY, FEB. 1.

Bombay Gymkhana Lawn Tennis Tournament: Ladies Doubles Handicap.

TUESDAY, FEB. 2.

Bombay Art Society's Conversazione, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 3.

Bombay Art Society's Exhibition opens.

Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, General Meeting, Empire Theatre, Murzban Road, Fort, 5 p.m.

Grand Variety Entertainment in aid of Women's Branch of War Relief Fund, Esplanade Bandstand, 9-30 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre of Varieties, 6-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-15, 8-30 to 9-45, and 10 to 11-15.

Imperial Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8-30, 8-45 to 10-15, 10-30 to 12.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 7 to 8, 8-45 to 10-15, and 10-30 to 11-45.

Palace of Varieties, Gaiety Theatre, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

Skating Rink, 8 to 9, 9-30 to 10-30 a.m., and 6 to 8, 9-30 to 11-30 p.m.

Palladium, Kalbadevi, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Colonel Stanley Reed, A.-D.-C., Commanding.

Jan. 29.

1. Recruits.—All Recruits except those residing in Salsette will parade daily at the Fort Riding School at 7-15 a.m.
2. Annual Camp.—It is notified for information that the Camp of Training will be held from 6th to 22nd March, during which time every member will be required to attend daily.
3. Attached.—The undermentioned Officer is attached to the Corps for Drill and Instruction:—
   Lieut. L. S. L. Dacres (United Provinces Horse.)
4. Leave.—The undernamed member is granted leave on Medical Certificate:—
   Trooper A. E. Greaves.
5. Musketry.—The Range at Santa Cruz is reserved for Class Firing this week end. Train leaves Church Gate 3-7 p.m. Saturday afternoon, Sunday morning 7-5 a.m.

A. E. BAIRD, Lieut.
Actg. Adjutant Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by Lieut.-Colonel P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

Jan. 29.

1081. Mobilizations. Guards.—The Officer Commanding "A" Coy. will detail 2 N. C. Officers and 6 men to parade daily at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. on and from 27th instant. Dress.—Drill Order, with helmets, havresacks and waterbottles.

7. Musketry.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted as follows:—
   Monday 25th to Saturday 30th Inst. "G" Co. Class Firing.
   Sunday 31st Inst. "E" Coy. Class Firing.
   Monday 1st Prox.—"A" Coy. Class Firing afternoon "K" Coy. by 1-5 p.m. train.
   Tuesday 2nd Prox.—"A" Coy. Class Firing.
   Wednesday 3rd Prox.—"B" Coy. Class Firing.
   Thursday 4th Prox.—"B" Coy. Class Firing.
   Friday 5th Prox.—"C" Coy. Class Firing.
   Saturday 6th Prox.—"C" Coy. Class Firing afternoon officers revolver by 1-25 pm. train.
   Sunday 7th Prov. Officers Musketry. Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.

37. Parades.—Company parades for the week ending January 30th:—
   "B" Coy.—Friday at 7-30 a.m. Signalling Class at Head-Quarters.
   "G" Coy. Recruits and Special Reserve Friday at 7-30 a.m. at the Gymkhana.
   Until further orders company parades are to be devoted to Extended Order and Fire Discipline in preparation for Field training. Day and Night Outposts should be practised on one parade prior to Week-end Camp for which companies are detailed as follows:—
   Saturday February 6th "G" Coy.
   Saturday February 13th "C", "D", "F" Coy.
   Saturday February 20th "A", "B", "E" Coy.
   Saturday February 27th as detailed later. Detailed orders regarding the above Camps will be issued as soon as possible.
   Inspection.—The Annual Inspection by General Officer Commanding, Bombay Brigade will probably take place on Monday March 1st (Holiday).
   Buglers.—Buglers as detailed will parade daily at Head-Quarters at 6 p.m. for bugler practice.

80. Proficiency Class. Proficiency Class will be held at Head-Quarters on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 7-15 a.m. Dress.—Mufti with Rifles and side arms.

81. Officers Musketry and Revolver Courses The Range will be reserved for Officers Annual course of Revolver practice on Saturday afternoon February 6th and for Officers Annual Musketry Course on Sunday morning February 7th. All Officers should avail themselves of these days.

43. Moblization Kit.—Kit Bags are ready for issue and can be obtained from the Clothing Stores at Head-Quarters between the hours of 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m. Mondays to Fridays, and 8 to 10 a.m. on Saturdays.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Captain,
Adjutant, Bombay, Volunteer Rifles.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The next meeting of the Bombay Legislative Council will be held at the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, at noon on Saturday the 13th March.

BOMBAY HIGH COURT SUMMER VACATION.

The High Court on its Original Side and the Offices of the Prothonotary and Registrar, will be closed for the Easter Recess from Thursday, the 1st to Monday, 5th April 1915, both days inclusive. It will be closed for the annual Summer Vacation from Monday, 19th April to Sunday, 13th June both days inclusive.

BAND AT THE STATION COLABA HOSPITAL.

By kind permission of Colonel T. W. Bonner V.D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, will play this evening a programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh B. Mitchell, Band Master commencing at 5 p.m., for the entertainment of wounded Officers and men.

MISSING GOLD NECKLACE.

Lachhmidas Goculdas, a cotton broker, residing at Hornby Road, reports to the Police the theft of a gold necklace set with diamonds, valued at Rs. 1,200, from a bathroom in the house, where his wife had inadvertently left it. He also reports the disappearance of a servant.

THE TERRITORIALS.

The hired transport Assaye arrived in harbour yesterday, bringing a number of Territorials, and the wives and families of officers and non-commissioned officers in the Territorial Force who come out with the previous batches of "Terriers." Most of the women and children went up-country to their various stations last night.

THE KAISER-I-HIND.

"The Kaiser-i-Hind" the well-known local Anglo-Gujrathi weekly whose long career has been characterised by striking independence of views and soundness of judgment in most things, earning for it a position in vernacular journalism which is somewhat unique, has recently changed hands and is being issued in a new and more atractive form than before with some special literary features. The journal is, morever, now issued in an illustrated form. We wish our contemporary every success and prosperity in its rejuvenated career.

DAILY MORTALITY RETURNS.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay on Wednesday was 54, as compared with 101 of the corresponding day of 1914 and 110 of 1913. There were no cases of plague or cholera during the day, but three attacks and one death from small-pox was reported. The total number of rats caught was 2,178, out of which 6 were found to be plague stricken one each of these having been caught in Umerkhadi, Mandvi, Chukla, Khara Talao, Girgaum and Kamatipura.

HONORARY PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES COURTS.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate has assigned the services of the following gentlemen appointed by Government to be Honorary Presidency Magistrates for the Town and Island of Bombay to the Benches mentioned below:—

Mazagoon Bench.—Mr. T. S. Dawson, Khan Bahadur A. R. Kadwani and Mr. Jumabhai Sherifbhai.

Girgaum Bench.—Mr. William Turner Green and Mr. W. A. Haig Brown.

Dadar Bench. Mr. Devidas Thakersey and the Hon. Mr. L. S. Mehta.

Fort Bench.—Mr. Alestair Cameron, Mr. T. A. Savage and Mr. H. R. H. Wilkinson.

PLAGUE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

During the week ending 23rd January 1915, the total plague mortality in the various Districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency was as follows.—Bombay City 3, Ahmedabad District 6, Broach District 1 (for week ending 16th January), Panch Mahals District 19, Surat District 5, Thana District 9, East Khandesh District 6, Nasik District 93, Ahmednagar District 11, Poona Town 18, Other places in Poona District 51, Sholapur District 4, Satara Disrtict 40, Belgaum District 31, Dharwar District 48, Bijapur, District 3, Karachi District 6, Hyderabad District 29 (for week ending 16th January) Kathiawar Agency 3, Cutch State 2, Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States 71, Total 459.

A BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

At the Victoria Theatre, Grant Road, last night, the proprietors of the Parsi Theatrical Company, which has recently arrived in Bombay after a prolonged tour, gave at the instance of Mrs. Manglagauri C. Setalvad, a benefit performance of "Fankedo Fituri" or "The Gentleman-Loafer" in aid of the war fund. The performance was under the patronage of their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon and was very largely attended, among those present being the Hon. Mr. P. D. Pattani and Mrs. Pattani and Mr. S. M. Edwardes and Mrs. Edwardes. The proceeds amounted to about Rs. 2,500. The sale of such a large number of tickets was largely due to the efforts of Mrs. Setalvad and her daughter Mrs. Rasikmani B. Desai. At the close of the first act, Mrs. Desai in a neat little speech, thanked the proprietors of the Company for giving this performance and requested Mrs. Pattani to decorate Mr. F. D. Appoo, the managing proprietor, with a gold medal presented by his friends and admirers. That being done, Mr. Appoo replied in suitable terms.

MECHANICAL ENGINEERS' EXAMINATION

The following is a list of successful candidates at the Mechanical Engineer's Examination under the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, held on the 11th, 12th, 13th and 14th January 1915:—First Class.—Mahadeo Khaanderao Chitnis and Manilal Mansukhram Bhagat.—Second Class.—Keshavlal Bhaichand Shah, Manchershaw Navroji Madoo, Raghunath Bidesh Fonkshe, Shaik Abdulrahiman Yakub, Shawaksha Merwanjee Umrigar, Nandlal Balobhai Bhagat, Rustom Burjorji Mistri, Girdharlal Margabhai Patel, Vaghjibhai Kishorbhai Patel, Motibhai Baberbhai Patel, Ganpat Parsharam Kamble, Amritlal Thakordas Shroff, and Esoofali Abdulali Bohari. Third Class—Shaik Adam Shaik Ismail Waghdare, Keshaoram Maneckram Purohit, Sitaram Chintaman Patwardhan, Pragbhai Keshao Patel, Abdul Rehman Shaik Abdulla, Bhargao Chintaman Chitale, Ganpat Sonoo, Sonoo Dinoo Borker, Buchana Ramana Malial, Seikh Mehtab Maktum, Tukaram Vithu, Dawalat Ramchandra Mahadik, Manibhai Ambelal Naik, Sayajee Shiwajee Sarte, Azam Sherkhan Alreedee, Jehangirjee Framjee Todiwala, Abdul Hashim Mulla, Samsudin Saibansaheb Dolatkoti, Gulmahomed Pelwan, Vishnoo Vinayak Joshi, Mahomed Hassim Vallad Shamsudin and Vasudeo Hari Petkar.

BREACH O TRUST.

At the Esplanade Police Court, the Chief Presidency Magistrate has disposed of a case in which Mrs. Maggie Withards charged Mrs. Marguerit Hepworth with criminal breach of trust in respect of a pair of gold bangles, valued at Rs. 60. Mr. A. Pais appeared for the complainant, while Mr. K. M. Talyarkhan defended the accused.

Mrs. Withards alleged that on the 13th December 1913, she entrusted the accused, who was her neighbour, with a pair of gold bangles for safe custody. Subsequently she made repeated demands for the return of the ornaments but the accused put her off from time to time. It was then found that the accused had pledged the ornaments.

The accused pleaded not guilty. The defence was that the ornaments were entrusted not to her but to a boarder, who pledged them with a Marwari.

The Magistrate disbelieved the defence. The accused was convicted and sentenced to a day's simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 10.

PUBLIC SERVICES COMMISSION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The Public Services Commission will re assemble in London early in May.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

RAGTIME PROGRAMME AT THE GAIETY

A programme consisting mainly of Ragtime songs was put on last night at the Gaiety Palace of Varieties for the usual weekly Gala night. The singers were the three artistes who have been appearing at the Gaiety for the past two or three weeks,—Miss Gertrude Gebest, Little Mona, and Miss Belle Sparks, all of whom are now prime favourites with Bombay audiences.

Miss Gebest sung "All Clear Out of the Park," and that old but ever-welcome favourite "My Little Grey Home in the West," and received a cordial reception. Miss Belle Sparks' beautiful voice was heard to advantage in her favourite song "The Pipes of Pan are Calling" and "Bird of Love Divine," and the applause which rewarded her efforts was loud, long and hearty.

Little Mona's speciality is chorus songs, and she sung one last night which we do not remember having heard before in Bombay,—"Row, Row, Row," a ditty made popular at Home by Miss Beth Tate. It has a very catchy chorus, and proved an immediate success.

The pictures included an exclusive drama, and several comics. The present Gaiety programme is well worth seeing,— and hearing.

AMRAOTI SOCIAL CONFERENCE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As settled at the Provincial Social Conference held at Poona in May last, this year's session of the same is to be held at Amraoti. A meeting of gentlemen interested in Social Reform was held at Amraoti on the 17th of January, to consider the steps to be taken for holding the conference. An executive committee has been formed and the local members of the Reception Committee have been elected. The undersigned have been appointed Secretaries of the executive committee.

The days fixed for the Conference are the 3rd and 4th of April in Easter week. All Social Reform Associations and gentlemen interested in Social Reform are requested to help in the successful organization of the Conference, and representatives from all parts of the Bombay Presidency and the Central Provinces and Berar cordially invited to attend the Conference.

The draft resolutions will be sent round as soon as possible. In the meanwhile the undersigned will be thankful for any suggestions that any friend of Social Reform may have to make on any matter connected with the Conference.

W. R. BHAT.
R. R. JAYAVANT.
K. V. MODAK.
Secretaries.

P. S.—All correspondence should be addressed to R. R. Jayavant, Pleader, Amraoti Camp.

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK.

Telegraphic reports received in the office of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay, show that slight rain fell during the week ending January, 26, in 14 districts of the Presidency proper and in Palanpur, Mahi Kantha and Kolhapur doing damage to standing crops in Ahmedabad, Kaira, Surat Sholapur and Belgaum Districts. Elsewhere the crops were generally in good condition except for slight damage by insects and disease in two talukas and one petha of Karachi, by frost in two talukas of Nawabshah, and by rats in one taluka of East Khandesh and in one State of Rewa Kantha. Picking of cotton is in progress in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nawabshah Ahmedabad, West Khandesh, Nasik, Sholapur, Kathiawar and Baroda. The supply of fodder was adequate except in the area affected by floods and the hilly tracts of Karachi and two talukas of Thar and Parkar. Agricultural stock was in good condition but was deficient in numbers in Ahmednagar and Poona. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation was generally adequate. Prices of food-grains have slightly risen in Sind, fallen in the Deccan and were generally steady elsewhere.

ECHO OF AZAMGARH MURDER.

ALLEGED INSTIGATOR OF THE CRIME.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

It will be remembered that Mr. Lawrence Barber, a Zamindar in Azamgarh District, was murdered while he was asleep in the open on the 3rd June, 1913.

One Damber suffered capital punishment and two persons, Raghu and Bakshu, were transported for life for having committed the crime and one Bittem Gossain was pardoned for having turned approver.

Proceedings have now been taken against Babu Ram Sewak Singh, Zamindar, sixteen months after the crime, as the alleged instigator of the crime and enquiry is being made by Mr. Syed Abu Mahomed who enquired into the former case.

DERAILMENT ON BURMA RAILWAY.

ONE BURMESE WOMAN KILLED

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Jan. 28.

The Traffic Manager of the Burma Railway wires as follows:—,

At 2 p.m. on the 27th instant two third class carriages of the 145 Up Mixed train derailed at points, on the train leaving Henzada. One carriage tilted over and a Burmese woman and a child was seriously injured. The woman died in the hospital the same evening. The line was cleared the same afternoon.

BENGAL DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

The Report of the Bengal District Administration Committee is now published in the form of a volume of some two hundred pages. It describes the existing state of affairs and makes a large number of recommendations. As regards the partition of districts the Committee hold that Mymensingh should be divided at once into three; Midnapore into two; Dacca into two and Bacharganj into two.

They add: "We are firmly of opinion that the creation of new districts and subdivisions should precede or accompany rather than follow the introduction of reforms in the village system."

Other chapters give detailed proposals for the reduction of over heavy districts and subdivisions for improved maintenance of the record of rights, for the management of local affairs in rural areas, also for a village organisation and for dealing with such questions as those of Anglo-Vernacular schools and the economical pressure on the middle classes. As regards economic remedies the Committee summarise their recommendations as follows:—(1) The appointment of a Director of Industries, a part of whose duties should be to investigate the promising local lines of industrial work and to control factories for the demonstration of new industries; (2) appointment of expert factory managers under his orders; (3) appointment of more European Deputy Directors of Agriculture for demonstration work; (4) allotment as soon as possible of specific functions to district and subdivisional officers in respect of co-operative credit and practical training of Assistant Collectors in this important subject and (5) co-operation of Departments of Industries, Co-operative Credit and Agriculture with their own heads under a high controlling officer.

REVOLUTIONARY IDEAS.

LATER.

In the Report of the Bengal Districts Administration Committee just issued the question of revolutionary ideas is dealt with at some length. The Committee state: A well-informed witness has told us that anti-English bitterness began in Bengal with the Ilbert Bill controversy, but it is certain that even most advanced politicians entertained no serious revolutionary ideas until after the varied events of the Boer War and the victories of Japan. Events in other countries have contributed to the growth of these ideas but there can be no doubt as to how they organised. Unfortunately for Bengal the triumphs of Japan, coincided with the opposition of the Congress leaders to Lord Curzon's educational reform and with far wider and deeper turbulence of waters produced by the contemplated partition which was intensely resented by the Hindu political leaders in Calcutta for reasons which we need not detail. Of the 21 murders, three committed during the perpetration of dacoities, 17 have been committed with absolute impunity and for eight assassinations (one of an informer, one of a witness and six of subordinate police officers) accomplished since January 31st, 1910, no penalty whatever has been exacted. A determined attempt too was made on 1st of September, 1910, to shoot another police officer who was wounded. Again criminals escaped justice. The victims of the dacoities have been, with one exception wealthy Hindus, money-lenders as a rule who live in isolated homesteads, the only approaches to which are often through swamps or water. Persons of this description do not as a rule meet with much sympathy, from their neighbours. Criminals have generally come of peaceable fathers belonging to peaceable Hindu castes and occupying respectable positions. Very often they have been students or schoolboys. The object of these men is to sap the foundation of British rule in every possible way until when Britain is seriously embarassed in Europe, India will, as they imagine, rise and shake off a rule which she has to respect. They have taught their pupils to discard ordinary morality and natural affection, to disbelieve in human intelligence, to despise anything that favours of the materialism of Europe and to seek inspiration from a divine energy whereby they may prepare themselves to take part in a mighty struggle. A campaign which has been abandoned by many of its original promoters, has developed by slow stages from Calcutta and Dacca. First came the poisonous newspapers and harangues of stump orators; next the boycott, picketing and dissemination of seditious pamphlets; then the training in arms and the first enterprise which satisfied a taste for excitement, proved generally easy, and finally the waging of a subterranean intermittent warfare against Government by means of murderous conspiracies and organised dacoity."

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A LADY.

WARRANT ISSUED FOR SERVANT'S ARREST.

Mrs. Anderson, who resides in Wodehouse Road, applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate yesterday for summons of assault, said to have been committed on her by a neighbour's servant. According to the complainant's statement, she was giving orders to one of her servants, when the accused commenced to mock her. On being remonstrated with, it is alleged, the accused slapped Mrs. Anderson on the left cheek and also struck her on the nose. Mr. Aston ordered an immediate summons to be served on the accused, but as the latter could not be traced, a warrant was subsequently issued for his arrest.

The Burma War Relief Fund has now reached the figure of six lakhs of rupees.

With the approval of the Government of India Mr. G. Findlay Shirras, Director of Statistics, is appointed to be a Member of the Advisory Food Committee appointed in Calcutta.

ARRAH TEMPLE MURDER.

APPEAL DISMISSED.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 27.

At the High Court to-day Justices Sharfuddin and Coxe delivered judgment in the Arrah Temple Murder Case appeal.

In this case Moti Chand had been convicted by the Sessions Judge of Arrah, of murdering the Mohanth of Nimez Temple and his servant, and had been sentenced to death and Bishnu Dutt of abetment of robbery and sentenced to ten years' transportation. Both the accused appealed.

Their Lordship dismissed the appeals and affirmed the sentences on both the accused.

Mr. Justice Sharfuddin in the course of a lengthy judgment said:—"The occurrence which is the subject of this trial is said to have taken place at a place called Nimez in the Bukar sub-division in the district of Shahabad. Bhagwan Das, one of the deceased, had a temple at the place, of which he was the Mahant. He had a servant named Banaropam under him. Bansi Dhar, a lad of fourteen years of age, was called by the Mahant as a substitute for his elder brother Banaropam who had gone away to his home at Churley Chuck without leave. The occurrence is said to have taken place between 9 and 10 p.m. of the 20th March, 1913. On that night both the Mahant and the servant Bansidhar were murdered. Information was given to the police by Ram Chunder Abir. In this information no one was directly accused; but he suspected that it was not unprobable that the Sadhus who were present that night in the temple murdered the deceased. During the enquiry in the Delhi Conspiracy Case the first clue to the temple murder was given out and resulted in the trial of the accused.

After accusing Moti Chand of the murder their Lordships held that he had been rightly convicted of the murder of the Mahant and asid, they were convinced that Bishen Dutt was the master-mind to engineer the whole plot. Bishen Dutt was rightly convicted of abetting the robbery and considering the enormity of the offence the sentence of ten years' transportation was a most proper sentence.

In the above circumstances his Lordship confirmed the sentence of death passed on Motichand and dismissed his and Bishen Dutt's appeal.

Mr. Justice Coxe who delivered a separate judgment agreed with his colleague.

PROPOSED MUNICIPAL COMMISIONER FOR KARACHI.

MUNICIPAL BOARD'S PROTEST.

(Associated Press.)

KARACHI, Jan. 28.

At a meeting of the Karachi Municipality it was decided to protest against the proposal to appoint a Municipal Commissioner.

The proposal was denounced by various speakers as reactionary, oppressive and ocensive.

The Indian members were found to be raged against having a Municipal Commissioner, while all the European members were in favour of the proposal.

The discussion was started by a letter from the Government asking the Municipality's opinion on the question of appointing a Municipal Commissioner under the new Act which authorises such an appointment.

FEROZEPORE MURDER TRIAL.

ASSESSORS' VERDICT.

(Associated Press.)

FEROZEPORE, Jan. 28.

In the Ferozepore Murder Case to-day in which Jiwan Singh and six others are charged with the offence murdering a police sub-inspector and a Zailadar, the assessors unanimously gave a verdict of guilty.

RUXMANI HINDU LYING-IN HOSPITA

The fourth annual Report of this Hospital, which owes its existence to the munificence of the late Mr. Vijbhucandas Atmaram Mehta, the father of Dr. M. V. Mehta, M.R.C.P.S., L. M. & S., Physician-in-charge of the Hospital, shows unmistakable signs of the increasing popularity of the institution. The number of patients in the last four years increased as follows: 1911—66; 1912—177; 1913—260; 1914—354. The heaviest demand for beds was during the last two months of the year during which months 34 and 38 women respectively were delivered. The system of giving preference to registered cases was strictly followed, and it was found necessary to have to refuse admission to unregistered cases for want of accommodation. Out of the total number of inmates during the year, 94 belonged to the Gujerati and 260 to the Deccani community. There were 327 live births and 20 were still-born, the number of male births being larger than that of the female births as in the year previous. The per centage of infant mortality during the year was 5.8.

The start made during the 3rd year in training nurses for the midwifery line has resulted in 3 nurses being fully trained to attend labour cases on their own responsibility; 6 more are now in the course of training.

Dr. Mehta appeals to the co-operation of the Hindu public in expanding the present Hospital or in starting a bigger lying-in-hospital for high caste Hindu women, as the space and staff at the disposal of the present institution is being felt as too small to meet the growing requirements of the public who come to the Hospital.

The total plague mortality during the week ending January 23rd stood at 5,581 against 6,807 cases. The Bombay Presidency and Sind had 442 deaths, Madras 112, Bengal 1, Bihar and Orissa 467, the United Provinces 999, the Punjab 2,700, Burma 248, the Central Provinces 387, Mysore State 137, Hyderabad, 33, Central India 46, Rajputana 1 and Kashmir

OPINIONS OF THE DAY.

The Press in India.

The "Hablul Matin":—It is indeed, a matter of congratulation that the services of the Indian Press at this momentous crisis have been publicly acknowledged by the head of the administration. There may have been indiscretions in certain cases, as his Excellency has observed, but the vast majority of the Indian newspapers have done their utmost to allay panic and to stimulate loyalty during the present emergency. As "with a very few exceptions, the Press of India has exercised wisdom, restraint and moderation" for which, according to the Viceroy they were entitled to an "expression of gratitude" we respectfully submit that a drastic press law during war time is not necessary. On the contrary it will be positively injurious as hampering the work of the newspapers and "a grave misfortune if the errors of a few should bring a stigma upon the Press of India which speaking generally has been wisely and loyally conducted during these difficult times."

Education No Hindrance.

The "Indian Daily News":—There can be no doubt that the pluck, tenacity and courage being displayed to-day in the armies in France and Russia are quite equal to anything ever displayed in the history of the world. In fact the men are up against modern weapons sending showers of lead and shrapnel and against fire that everyone who was supposed to think on the subject considered that no troops could face yet it has been faced. That much is clear, but it is also remarked that this bravery is not that of the ignorant but of millions who can read and write and understand what they are about. It has never occurred since the history of the world that every man in arms could read and write. And the inference is that civilisation does not make a race decadent but that the modern scholar is quite as brave as any of the ruffians that supported Wallenstein or the Condottiere of Italy or the soldiers of fortune of Dumas. The three R's—reading, writing and arithmetic—have been vindicated on the field of battle.

Indian Student in England.

The "New India":—On the other hand, the young Indians, who knew nothing of all the forms and restrictions and conditions imposed on English would-be students, thought that every difficulty was specially devised against themselves, and resented every question. The chief difficulty of all, the one not mentioned but keenly felt, was that the Indian did not bring with him the deep reverence for the ancient University, the pride in its traditions, and love for its past, that were in the blood of the rowdiest English under-graduate. How should he, coming from a land where the last thing given to the Universities is love or reverence? Add to this, the racial antagonism, and the gulf is not difficult to comprehension. Now things will become better; the Indian is as popular in England as he was unpopular, and distrust and dread have changed to confidence and affection.

Curious Legislative Methods.

The "Indian Daily News":—We have pointed out that the Viceroy's Council has adopted a common sense view that all contentious measures shall be dropped for the present and it is to be sincerely hoped that Lord Carmichael will adopt the same view. Before he came on the scene and there was a Governor in Bengal, legislation was of the "sic volo sic jubeo" order and the Orissa Tenancy Bill was passed in haste before he came. It was vetoed promptly by the Viceroy and quite rightly and the Improvement Trust Bill was also carried in great haste and with the grand slam closure lest it should not be carried before the Governor arrived. It is consequently in a muddle and it is now proposed to tinker it and to adopt further principles of confiscation and injustice which Babu Radha Churn Pal has explained lucidly. The Secretary of State had to veto its most important provision and it is to get round this veto—already evaded that the present Bill is being drawn. Lord Carmichael may enquire into the history of this Bill and he has only to spend ten minutes' reading the proceedings to see what occurred and see that it does not occur again. We do not want this sort of procedure again with the Acting L.-G. applying the closure and hunting with Mr. Bompas crying "Tally Ho" and cracking his whip at the laggers behind. However all we say just now is that the Government should take the hint from the Viceroy.

REFLOATING THE LABISMERE.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

Efforts were made during the last week to refloat the steamer Labismere which went aground off Ennore while bringing a cargo of coal to Madras from Calcutta.

The dredger Madras and the steam tug Retriever which has been specially brought down from Calcutta, both attempted to tow her off but without success.

It is stated that the vessel was on one occasion refloated but the hawser broke at a critical moment and she grounded again as firmly as before. The ship's stern is not aground and it is hopel that by lightening it will be possible to release her bows which are now firmly embedded in sand.

For this purpose the cargo is being jettisoned and given fair weather it is hoped to get the vessel off very shortly.

DACOITIES IN EASTERN BENGAL.

CHILD KILLED IN A FRAY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

Dacoities continue to be reported in Eastern Bengal. Last week three were committed in Barisal. In the first fifty armed dacoits raided the house of a villager at Garuriah and carried away Rs. 6,000. In the second, twenty-five dacoits armed with guns entered the house of a Mahomedan of the village Barsia and looted Rs. 7,000. The third took place in the house of one Tarap Sirdar of the village of Kalyira. Here there was a fight between the dacoits and the inmates in which Tarap's daughter was killed.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Friday, January, 29, 1915.

THE NAVAL VICTORY.

The more detailed accounts of the recent battle in the North Sea, which have now come to hand, show it to have been of a more important character than the first modest reports issued by the Admiralty indicated. We have as yet only a bare report from Admiral Beatty and his full description of the action is yet to come, but this preliminary account is filled out by a number of accounts given by those on board the different ships engaged and some of the German survivors, which seem to be reliable. It is now clear that the German squadron suffered far more severely than was at first supposed. In addition to the loss of the Blucher, the Derflinger and another battle cruiser,—either the Seydlitz or the Moltke,—suffered such severe damage that it must be some time before they can be put into an effective state of repair, and it appears that another vessel, the Kolberg, a protected cruiser of 4,281 tons, of the Mainz class, was sunk by over-salvoes of the British squadron. This latter report, we think, may be relied upon as it is mentioned in Admiral Beatty's official report as coming from the German prisoners rescued from the Blucher, but there seems to be no definite confirmation yet of the reported sinking of several of the enemy's destroyers, though it is not at all improbable that this report is true. The most gratifying feature of the engagement is the fact that the superiority of the British gunnery was definitely asserted. It is true that the gun power of the British squadron was the greater and that the enemy's ships were fighting a stern action, their main object being to get back to the safety of their minefields as quickly as possible. But the trifling damage inflicted on the British vessels is remarkable. They had great luck with one chance shot, as Admiral Beatty says, which damaged the Lion's feed tanks and rendered her navigation ineffective. But, this was merely a piece of good fortune, it is the sort of damage which is not the result of deliberate intention, and, otherwise, they were able to inflict only the most trifling damage. Their failure to do any harm to the lighter craft is very striking seeing that these were the first to attack. The Blucher seems to have been put out of action by three broadsides from the Lion, Tiger and Princess Royal as they passed and she was finally and definitely disposed of by the Indomitable, the smallest of the big cruisers of the British squadron. By that time the light cruisers of the enemy had given up the attempt to cover the flight of the battle cruisers, the position had become too hot for them and they sought safety. The Lion, the Tiger and the Princess Royal then overhauled the Derflinger, Seydlitz and Moltke and wrought such havoc that all three seem to have suffered severely. The Derflinger was afire forward, the flames swept her foredeck and the wreckage of her shattered upper works strewed the decks. The Seydlitz was in a more terrible plight. But what is most significant is that all three vessels seem to have been silent when they entered the area of safety, an indication of the efficiency with which the guns of the British cruisers were concentrated on the business which should have their first attention, that of silencing the guns of the enemy. Finally, according to the reports gathered by "The Scotsman," though this is not as yet officially confirmed, the enemy's light cruisers were so severely punished, that a number of them, which had their guns swept from their mountings and their hulls battered, will be unfit for action for some time.

The victory was decisive and has clearly disposed of, in the eyes of the whole world, the audacious boast, which von Tirpitz and others have made in the American press, that the supremacy of the British Fleet in the North Sea was not an established fact. It is true that the victory might have been greater, had the Lion not been disabled, as Sir David Beatty frankly admits. But for this the Admiral might have had the satisfaction of reporting that one or more of the bigger German cruisers had followed the Blucher to the bottom of the sea, but it is notable that he continued the action and ignored the danger of the submarines and floating mines until the enemy's vessels had been practically put out of action. From first to last the British squadron dominated the situation. Working up to a speed of 28 or 29 knots, they overhauled the enemy's big cruisers and forced them to action, and the action having been joined they quickly asserted their superior gunnery,—such gunnery, so a German survivor of the Blucher informs the world, as the German sailors had not dreamt of. The result is that the German Navy is for the present minus a battle-cruiser squadron and have altogether lost the only large-type armoured cruiser that remained to them after the loss of the Scharnhorst, Gneisenau and Yorck. The only thing we have to regret is that this disaster to Germany precludes the possibility of any early fulfilment of the hope of her High Seas Fleet coming out to give battle.

CHANGE IN THE ANGLE OF VISION.

In the course of an article headed "India after the War" the "Englishman" attempts to interpret the prospective "change in the angle of vision" with regard to Indian affairs, so far as Great Britain is concerned. We have repeatedly urged that any controversial consideration of the possible political effects of the war on India is premature, but there seems to be an anxiety to force these discussions in certain quarters. We are constrained to point out the logical inconsistency and lack of knowledge of the close and necessary relationship of socio-political events and the concomitant changes produced by the evolution of one or both with a resultant intermixture or commingling of effects. To consider the development of one side, probable or possible, without any appreciable change in the other is to deny the fundamental truths of the growth and develoment of human society. At the same time we recognise that the "Englishman" has begun to take a broader view of the Indian situation and shares the view that "the British in India must recast their opinions about the Indians." The article is admirably written in places with a clear insight into the recent trend of events which the war has brought about for the formation of the future destiny of India, and questions such as the relaxation of the bonds of caste, greater liberty for the Indian zenana, growth of real sympathy between the British and Indians as a result of the greater social intercourse and mutual appreciation, are discussed at length. None the less it avoids giving any definite programme of the revised methods of political administration which would pave the way for the ultimate introduction of local self-government—the goal of Indian publicists which alone, carried on in the light of sympathetic administration, will "include India in the great hegemony" The article too, on the whole takes a superficial view and fails to consider that political and administrative changes which may be introduced in India for the betterment of the status of the people of India and advancement of their civilisation, must bring in their train as inevitable effects greater social and economical prosperity hinged on the better understanding between the people of the ruling power and the ruled. It is therefore idle to say that

Apart from the political and administrative changes which are possible in India as a result of the war, but which may not have any real bearing upon the life of the people, economic and social changes of great importance seem very likely.

It is not a question of likelihood or probability whether economical and social changes of momentous consequences will follow the political and administrative changes of which promise has been given to India. They must follow as "night follows the day." And what else can come out of the revised methods of a really sympathetic administration; for, as his Majesty said at the Delhi Durbar that "sympathy should be the keynote of our rule?" The hope of realisation of this great idea of British Rule in India has been voiced for the last thirty years or more by all Indian publicists, of all shades of opinion, and the time for its fruition, whether near or distant, must come.

The "Englishman" shows, again, the cloven hoof in the suggestion that politics will, in future, occupy a very small place.

In the altered world that will face the years after the war, politics everybody is agreed, will occupy a very small space. If politics are of value in a crisis they are of no value at all as a method of increasing prosperity or of improving mankind. We believe that as a result of the war, the old party divisions and the spite which belonged to them will be extensively modified in every country that has taken part in it.

By giving expression to such a palpably mistaken conception, the writer has betrayed himself. It is practically an admission that he has never been a student of polity, as the idea of readjustment of administrative machinery is only possible through the representation of the leaders of the people, or else it will fail in its objective. Hence Indian politics should be the study of the present governing class as well as the leaders of Indian thought. Politics, instead of occupying a small place should occupy the first and most serious attention of all interested in the welfare of India. Leaders of Indian public opinion should be regarded with greater confidence and the new fabric of the Indian Empire rise out of the present anomalous situation built on mutual faith and trust.

Notes of the Day.

The Blockade of Germany.

The announcement that the German Government have decided to take over all the stocks of wheat and flour in the country and are regulating with greater strictness dealings in other foodstuffs is the first indication that the blockade is beginning to render any further atempt to delude the public impossible. Wait till six months, nine months or a year have passed, said Mr. Churchill at the Mansion House last November, and the British public would begin to see the results of the work that was being done by the British Navy. Six months have nearly passed and we find a whole empire reduced to the first stages of the straits of a besieged fortress. What is more ominous is the report to-day that the blockade has now been rendered more complete by the stoppage of the sea route between Germany and Sweden. Hitherto the Germans have been able to control the Baltic but the appearance of a submarine, probably Russian, on the route to Sweden and the consequent return of a ferry steamer to the former country, indicates that in future the conveyance of contraband from Sweden will be too dangerous a traffic to tempt shippers.

Survey Bill.

When the members of the Bombay Corporation met yesterday afternoon Sir Pherozeshah Mehta was able to make an interesting announcement on the subject of the Bombay City Survey Bill. The Committee of the Corporation took objection to the Bill on the same grounds as those so strongly stated by Sir Pherozeshah when the Bill was introduced in the Legislative Council, the objection being of course mainly to the inclusion in the measure of the following words:—"And of a register of possession in which each property shall be separately entered under an indicative number, and which shall contain such particulars as Government may from time to time determine." The Government had written to the Corporation sending copies of the draft Bill as amended by the Select Committee, and having obtained priority for this item,—as we anticipated on Tuesday would be the case,—Sir Pherozeshah Mehta remarked that the Government had agreed to the omission of the words to which strong objection had been taken. There were, however, he said, various other amendments in the Bill which should be examined carefully, and he therefore moved that the amended draft Bill he referred back to the same Committee to report to the Corporation before the meeting next Thursday.

Mr. Baptista's Motion.

Following this announcement came the further discussion on Mr. Baptista's amendment to increase the water-tax in mills, railways and the Port Trust. Several members spoke against the motion, and it had very little chance of being passed when Mr. Cawasji Jehangir rose to state the case for the Standing Committee. Possibly it was this fact which led to a little amusing by-play. Mr. Jehangir had been speaking for some time and had clinched his argument against an increase of the tax to the mills by saying that by so doing they would be penalising the mills that were working for the mills that were not; and then turned to Mr. Baptista and said *sotto voice*: "Withdraw your amendment." But Mr. Baptista demurred and told the Chairman of the Standing Committee to finish his speech. "I'll sit down now if you are going to" he said, but the mover was still obdurate, and Mr. Jehangir had perforce to go on. When it came to voting, only three or four members supported the amendment.

The Maratha Hospital Proposal.

Having finished this item, and so got rid of all taxation matters in connection with the Budget, as was necessary owing to yesterday being the last day for fixing taxation for the year, the Corporation went back to the December agenda, and continued the debate on the Maratha Hospital proposal. Several of the speakers took exception to the suggestion that they had first supported the proposal, and at a subsequent meeting had been to use a colloquial phrase, "led by the nose" by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta. Dr. Batliwalla said they had not changed their minds merely because Sir Pherozeshah opposed the proposal, but because that gentlemen had put the question in a new and proper light; had shown them the responsibility they were undertaking and that this was the thin end of the wedge which might pave the way for other demands.

Dr. Sukhia Scores.

None of the members had seen it in that light, said Dr. Batliwalla,—but Dr. Sukhia promptly jumped up and corrected him. "I did," said the doctor, "in August last I said that this was illegal." Dr. Batliwalla said that Dr. Sukhia did not say so at this particular meeting, and went on with his speech what time Dr. Sukhia was rummaging among the records. When the speaker resumed his seat, Dr. Sukhia triumphantly read from the proceedings of a meeting of the Committee held in August that he had said, as he claimed, that the proposal was illegal, and he added that Dr. Batliwalla and eighteen other members were present!

Bombay Firms and Coolies.

A member of the "Chronicle" staff was accosted, yesterday, by a coolie near the Bandstand and asked the direction to the house of "Mrs. —— Cooperage." This was the only address given to the unfortunate man who had goods to deliver to this good lady, who might be living in any of the ten flats or so in any of the ten blocks on the Cooperage. We are always being reminded of the coolie's lack of intelligence, but honestly one is constrained to ask who is the idiot, the coolie who cannot read or write English and is not on visiting terms with the inhabitants of the Cooperage or the worthy shop assistant or boxwalla, who despatches parcels addressed "Mrs. So-and-So,—Cooperage." There is no city in the world where this sort of thing occurs, unless it be in India, and the fault is entirely that of the lazy individual of the office or showroom, who is graciously pleased to delegate to the passer-by in the street the work he is supposed to do. Heads of firms should endeavour to check this abominable nuisance by encouraging their assistants to use a little more intelligence in the way of giving the direction to coolies and thus rid the pedestrian of a task which he is seldom able to perform and which is always a bore.

The Indian Research Fund Association.

A new association with the above appellation has come into being with the Member for Education, Government of India, as President, and with a governing body composed of, in addition to the President, the following members:—The Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, the Director-General, I.M.S., the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the Director, Central Research Institute, Kasauli, the Statistical Officer of the Government of India in the Medical and Sanitary Departments and the Officer-in-charge of the Malaria Bureau. The Secretary to the governing body will be the Assistant or Under-Secretary to the Government of India in the Department of Education. The objects for which the Association is established are stated to be "the prosecution and assistance of Research, the propagation of knowledge, and experimental measures, all generally in connection with the causation, mode of spread and prevention of communicable diseases." The objects of the Association are thus mainly, if not wholly, of a medical character and the Association might well have been named the Indian Medical Research Association.

The Health of Bombay.

An improvement in the health of the city, so far at least as the death-rate was concerned, was noticed last week in comparison with the conditions a fortnight ago The total number of deaths came down from 422 to 400, giving a mortality rate of 21.23 per thousand of the population. As, however, the total included one death from plague and nine cases from various other causes among recent arrivals from the mofussil, the number of deaths must be reduced to 390, which gives us a death-rate of 20.70. This must be considered as a highly satisfactory record, since during the last decade or more the rate has never gone below 31.90 in the corresponding weeks and the past quinquennial mean was so high as 35.58. The birth-rate, too, was maintained at a considerably high level last week, the total number of births reported being 391.

Plague and Small Pox.

Plague, which was completely absent in the resident population of the city during the previous two weeks, made its reappearance last week, three deaths being recorded from it. One of these, however, was an imported case. Small-pox registered five attacks (including one imported from Busrah) and three deaths, while cholera had none. As to mortality from other diseases, we find that malarial fever accounted for 5 deaths, enteric 2, other fevers 32, diarrhœa 29, dysentry 11, phthisis 20, tubercular diseases 9, other diseases of the respiratory system 116, diseases of the digestive system 17, diseases of the nervous system 19, diseases of the circulatory system 10, and old age and debility 63. Out of the total mortality, 84 cases occurred among children under one year, 27 more among children aged one to five years. Eighteen cases of still-birth and two of premature birth also occurred during the week.

Official and Personal.

Sir Arthur Blennerhassett, Chief Secretary to Government, Central Provinces, died suddenly at Yeotmal yesterday.

The Rt. Rev. the Bishop of Bombay will leave Bombay on Saturday on a visitation tour through Ahmednagar, Miri, Sonai Karegao and Kolhar and is due to return to Bombay on the 19th proximo.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST BENCH MAGISTRATE.

CONVICTION ON APPEAL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

The Allahabad High Court has set aside the acquittal of one Dip Narain, who was charged with the offence of laying a false charge and was acquitted by the Sessions Judge of Apamgarh. The interesting point in the case was that certain serious allegations were made against the Bench Magistrate. Justices Chamier and Pigott held that Dip Narain was guilty and sentenced him to one year's rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 60. Their Lordships held it fully proved that Dip Narain was a party to the conspiracy which resulted in the filing of the false complaint.

I. M. S. OFFICERS PENSIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, Jan. 28.

The Secretary of State for India has approved of the proposal that officers of the Indian Medical Service, who have been selected for extra pensions of £100 per annum for the year 1914-15 shall not be deprived of them if in consequence of suspension or retirements they are not able to retire during the current financial year.

SMALL-POX IN CALCUTTA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Jan. 28.

There is no more space in the Campbell Hospital of Calcutta for small-pox patients and the Health Officer is providing additional accommodation in ranges of temporary huts that are being set up in the neighbouring compounds.

Nursing Sister Miss M. H. E. Barlow, Queen Alexandra's Military Nursing Service, is permitted to resign the service with effect from 21st January.

THE WAR

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS.

DEATAILS OF NAVAL BATTLE.

GERMAN REVERSE IN THE WEST.

FIGHTING IN LOWER EGYPT.

DUTCH PREMIER'S OMINOUS ATTITUDE.

A number of interesting features are disclosed with regard to the recent naval battle in the North Sea, from an account published by the "Scotsman," the details having been obtained from all classes of the ships engaged. A summary of Admiral Beatty's despatch also gives a graphic account with details of how the Lion was disabled by a chance shot damaging one of her feed tanks. The despatch concludes by saying the result of the action was that the Bluecher was sunk, two other German battle-cruisers very heavily afire and seriously damaged, and the Kolberg sunk by over-salvoes.

The Germans suffered a severe reverse at the fight of La Bassee Road, losing two battalions. The dead bodies of six German officers and 400 men were picked up.

At a debate in the Dutch parliament, the Premier firmly refused information on the foreign situation, as it would divulge confidential communications. The Army had to be maintained under colours, he said, as incidents might occur at any moment making an appeal to arms inevitable. The Government asked for the complete confidence of the Chamber.

According to a Cairo message fighting occurred east of Kantara in Lower Egypt on Tuesday. The British losses were one officer and four men slightly wounded. The enemy's losses were heavier.

The latest Russian communiqué reports increased activity on the part of the Austrians in Galicia.

U. S. IMMIGRATION BILL.

PRESIDENT DECIDES TO VETO IT.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27.

It is announced authoritatively that President Wilson has decided to veto the Immigration Bill, owing to the insertion of the literary test.

CASUALTY LIST.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The following casualties are announced:

KILLED.

Lieut. J. Leventhorpe, Engineers.

Sec.-Lieut. J. T. Rees, Welsh Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS,

Lieut. R. Flint, Engineers.

FULL DETAILS OF NAVAL BATTLE.

MANY GERMAN SHIPS BADLY DAMAGED.

ADMIRAL BEATTY'S REPORT.

DAMAGE TO LION NOT SERIOUS.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The Press Bureau publishes the following preliminary account from Sir David Beatty of the recent battle. The account says:—

A flotilla of destroyers was patrolling at half past seven on Sunday morning, at which hour they first sighted and attacked the enemy, whose force according to reports received consisted of four battle-cruisers six light-cruisers and some destroyers.

Their position was approximately fourteen miles east-south-east of the British battle-cruiser squadron. Orders were signalled to the destroyer flotilla to chase the enemy and report his movements, as it appeared that the Germans had immediately commenced to retire to east-south-east.

The battle-cruisers were directed to steer south-east, with a view to securing a lee position and cutting the enemy off if possible.

STERN CHASE AT 29 KNOTS.

The situation developed by degrees into a stern chase and the speed worked up to twenty-eight to twenty-nine knots.

The enemy were gradually overhauled and slowly a deliberate fire was opened at about 18,000 yards, and we began to hit at 17,000 when our fire was returned.

The Lion and Tiger, having drawn ahead of the remainder of the squadron, were in action alone for some time; consequently they were subjected to the enemy's concentrated fire, particularly the Lion, which suffered more as the result. Other vessels as they drew up engaged the enemy.

CHANCE SHOT DAMAGES LION.

The German destroyer flotilla was disposed to starboard of their cruisers and an attack by them was driven off. A lucky shot about eleven o'clock unfortunately damaged one of the Lion's feed tanks and caused the stoppage of the port engine.

At the same time enemy submarines were observed on the starboard bow and a course was steered in order to avoid them.

The Blucher was now in a critical condition with speed reduced and the Indomitable which had now come up was directed to complete her destruction. The rest of the squadron directed their attack on the rear of the enemy.

The Lion, with an escort, steered north-west, steaming with one engine, and I transferred my flag to a destroyer, and subsequently to the Princess Royal.

DEPRIVED OF A GREATER VICTORY.

Through the damage to the Lion's feed tank owing to an unfortunate chance shot we were undoubtedly deprived of a greater victory.

The presence of the enemy submarines subsequently necessitated breaking off of the action.

The result of the action was that the Blucher was sunk and two other German battle-cruisers very heavily afire and seriously damaged.

German prisoners reported that the Kolberg was sunk by over-salvoes of our squadron.

CASUALTIES VERY SLIGHT.

Subsequently the starboard engines of the Lion also developed trouble from the same cause as the port engines. The Indomitable towed her to port. The damage to the Lion and Tiger is not serious, and repairs can be completed in a short time. Remainder of squadron was not hit.

Our casualties were very slight. The death of Engineer-Captain Taylor, whose services were invaluable, is deeply regretted.

The behaviour of officers and men was only what was to be expected. Great credit is due to the engine-room staffs for the fine steaming of squadron.

The Kolberg, reported to have been sunk by British over-salvoes, was a protected cruiser with a displacement of 4281 tons. She was completed in 1910 and had a designed speed of 25.5 knots, with an armament of 12 4.1 guns, 2 machine guns, but carried no torpedoes.

GERMAN BLUEJACKET'S STORY.

"NEVER DREAMED OF SUCH GUNNERY"

LONDON, Jan. 27.

A narrative published in Edinburgh of a bluejacket of the Blucher, who also participated in the raid on Scarborough, says that the men of Blucher were then informed that they were participating in a great naval action extending over the whole of the North Sea. He said that on the present occasion the German squadron started late in the evening of January 23rd to attack England, and steamed all night. The night was clear and the sea calm. There was the greatest excitement on board the Blucher, but when the British fleet was sighted all on board knew that the Blucher would never escape. She was under fire first and last, and had never dreamed of such gunnery as the British. One big shell burst in the heart of the ship and killed scores. When the Germans were picked up after the Blucher had sunk, they were treated in the kindest manner; warmed, fed and clothed. Two German destroyers were badly damaged, and probably did not reach port.

DERFLINGER SHATTERED.

SEYDLITZ OR MOLTKE SMASHED UP.

DASTARDLY CONDUCT OF ENEMY'S AIRCRAFT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The "Scotsman" to-day publishes the story of the battle obtained from all classes of ships engaged. It says:—

The point where the Germans were met, two-and-a-half hours from the English coast, indicates that their objective was primarily Newcastle and also Hartlepool. The strength and composition of the raiders were quickly ascertained by a destroyer screen, and the British within a few minutes singled out the combatants; destroyer to destroyer, light cruiser to light cruiser, and battle cruiser to battle cruiser.

BLUEJACKETS IN HIGH SPIRITS.

The men were exceedingly gleeful, as they dashed to the attack. One commander remarked:—One would think this was a game of football, the boys are enjoying it so much.

It was a long chase before the guns began to talk, both fleets going at full speed, and forty miles had been covered before it could be said that the guns were doing real damage.

The Lion led the line, followed by the Tiger, Princess Royal, Indomitable and New Zealand in the order named. Soon the Lion overhauled the Blucher, and gave her a broadside in passing, frightfully damaging her. The Tiger and Princess Royal also gave her broadsides as they passed.

THE BLUECHER DOOMED.

It was already evident that the Blucher was doomed, and she was abandoned by her speedier consorts.

The chase had by this time continued for two hours. The enemy's light cruisers had endeavoured in the most plucky manner to cover the fleeing battle-cruisers, but when that became hopeless as the British were speedily overhauling them, they also thought of their own safety.

Then the Lion, which had overhauled and smashed the second cruiser in the German line, saw that the fight was likely to be prolonged into the mine-fields. The Tiger, Princess Royal and Indomitable were now within range of the enemy's large vessels, and it is certain that they wrought terrible havoc. The fire of the Derfflinger and Seydlitz was growing weaker.

DERFLINGER SHATTERED.

The Darfflinger within half an hour was in the mined area. She was afire forward, the flames sweeping the foredeck, and the wreckage of the shattered upper works strewed the decks. Her guns were silent when she entered the mined area and she must have suffered very serious loss of life.

SEYDLITZ OR MOLTKE SMASHED UP.

The third vessel in the German line at this point is believed to have been the Seydlitz, but she may have been the Moltke. She suffered even more severely, having been under fire from the Lion, Tiger, Princess Royal and Indomitable.

Her plight was terrible. One after the other of her guns was smashed, and great execution was done among her crew. She was a silent ship, steaming desperately for shelter. Her whole after-deck was ablaze when she entered the mined area.

ENEMY'S LIGHT CRUISERS BADLY DAMAGED.

Meantime the Lion had turned her attention to the struggle between light cruisers, and using her speed and gunpowder with great effect she worked to head off and drive the German light cruisers upon the pursuing Britishers. This was a difficult task in view of the large number of ships engaged.

The Lion greatly damaged these vessels, but they succeeded in escaping.

In some cases guns were swept from their mountings, and hulls were battered. A number of the enemy's light cruisers must be unfit for action for a long time.

ARETHUSA FINISHES OFF THE BLUECHER

The Blucher was doomed from the first but she fought gallantly. Her upper works were smashed out of all semblance, and practically every gun was put out of action.

It is stated that just at the close of the action the Arethusa successfully torpedoed the Blucher, and the men on board were seen to leap into the sea as she heeled suddenly over. She sank steadily with a very slight heel, until her decks were almost awash, then she turned over suddenly and sank with her flag flying. As her keel appeared scores of swimmers attempted to reach it and cling to it, but that support was denied them as she sank.

ENEMY AIRCRAFT'S DASTARDLY BEHAVIOUR.

The British light cruisers and destroyers, having abandoned the chase of the other Germans, turned their attention to the rescue of hundreds of men from the Blucher, and would have saved more than they did but a Zeppelin and a number of aeroplanes appeared from the direction of Heligoland, giving a wide berth to the battle-cruisers and light cruisers for fear of anti-aircraft guns.

They attacked the destroyers which were rescuing the Blucher's men. Those employed in this work state very bitterly that the airships dropped bombs on them with murderous intent.

The destroyers promptly scattered and the aircraft desisted from the attack and made for home.

NO SERIOUS DAMAGE TO BRITISH.

Had the German fleet deflected from an absolutely straight course in the flight it would have been annihilated. A slight temporary derangement in the running-gear of a British vessel may have led aircraft observers to conclude that she was damaged seriously, but in no case is the damage to a British ship other than slight.

One rescuer states that a German superior officer was taken from the water and assisted on board a warship. The Germans in the sea were provided with equipment for remaining afloat and all would have been rescued but for the intervention of the aircraft.

ATTITUDE OF THE NETHERLANDS.

PREMIER'S OMINOUS WORDS.

CONFIDENCES CANNOT BE DIVULGED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

HAGUE, Jan. 27.

At an important debate in Parliament, the Socialists criticised Government for refusing all information regarding the foreign situation.

The Premier firmly refused information, as he said, to give it, would divulge confidential communications.

We must, he added, maintain under colours our entire army, for at any moment incidents are possible, which would render it necessary for us to make an appeal to arms.

The Government asks for the Chamber's complete confidence, so that we may continue to earn the respect of the belligerents.

SINKING OF THE BLUECHER

"A SICKENING SIGHT."

LONDON, Jan. 27.

A destroyer has returned with a German stoker on board who said that the objective of the German fleet was an eastcoast port.

One of the destroyer's crew said that the sinking of the Blucher was a sickening sight. Intermingled with men struggling in the water were arms, heads and legs and bits of clothing. Thousands of dead fish covered the surface of the water, on which seagulls were feeding.

BRITISH RESCUE BOAT BOMBED BY MONOPLANE.

When the British launched a boat to save the survivors, a monoplane flew overhead and dropped bombs. The nearest fell a hundred yards from the ship. This action prevented more Germans from being rescued.

One British destroyer had her boilers pierced by a German shell.

Throughout the action, the British warships were constantly attacked by submarines, but torpedo boats kept circling round and repelled the submarines.

GERMAN DESTROYERS SUNK.

All the men engaged say the fight was most thrilling and declare that the German destroyers were sunk. They believe that the Derfflinger and one of the other two German battle-cruisers were badly damaged. One of the latter was in flames.

SENSATION IN SWEDEN.

MAIN ROAD TO GERMANY BLOCKED.

COPENHAGEN, Jan. 27.

A great sensation has been caused at Trelleborg (Sweden) owing to the return of the ferry-steamer to Germany on sighting a submarine, which was not German. Thus, the main route between Sweden and Germany is blocked.

LOAN FOR ROUMANIA.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

Arrangements have been made with the Bank of England to advance Roumania five millions sterling against Roumanian Treasury Bills.

The Roumanian Finance Commission has been in London for some weeks.

SEVERE GERMAN REVERSE.

THE FIGHT ON LA BASSEE ROAD.

ENEMY LOSES TWO BATTALIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PARIS, Jan. 27.

A communiqué says:—Artillery fighting occurred between Nieuport and Ypres. Statements made by prisoners show that it was a brigade and not a battalion that attacked us eastwrd of Ypres. The enemy lost a battalion and a half.

The Belgians have wrecked an aeroplane.

It is confirmed from Givenchy and Cuinchy that the Germans suffered a severe reverse yesterday on the La Bassee road at Bethune. The dead bodies of six German officers and four hundred men were picked up. The total German losses were therefore at least two battalions.

Artillery duels have occurred from Lens to Soissons.

We maintained our positions in the trenches captured near Craonne.

We repulsed four violent attacks on Hill 200 near Perthes, the German attack on Saint Hubert was repelled at the point of the bayonet.

We destroyed at Saint Mihiel new pontoons over the Meuse.

Elsewhere quiet prevails.

POSITIONS TAKEN AND RE-TAKEN.

ENEMY CONFUSED BY AERIAL BOMBS.

PARIS, Jan. 27.

Last night's communiqué said:—

"The British last night repulsed fresh attacks on Givenchy, near La Bassee, and by a counter-attack re-occupied their positions of the previous evening. The fighting was hottest between Bethune and the La Bassee road, where the Germans left three hundred dead.

The enemy, yesterday evening, in consequence of the violent attack already mentioned, penetrated our trenches between Heurtebise and the Foulon wood, west of Craonne. They were thrown into confusion by aerial bombs. We counter-attacked, and, according to the latest reports, a portion of the lost ground, namely, the Foulon wood, was recovered.

Our troops in the Argonne delivered two attacks in the direction of Saint Hubert and Fontaine Madame, and succeeded in regaining a footing in the trenches recently lost, and in wrecking several German saps. The Germans counter-attacked but were repulsed on the night of the 25th and 26th.

There was quiet in Alsace and the Vosges.

A SHARP FUSILLADE.

PARIS, Jan. 28.

Yesterday's evening communiqué says:—"The enemy attempted a *coup de main* last night in the wood of Saint Mard in the district of Tracy-le-val.

"After a sharp fusillade he exploded mines, wrecking our trenches along a front of fifty metres, but our artillery prevented him establishing himself in the trenches which have since been re-occupied."

"West of Craonne the night was quiet."

CONDITION OF BRITISH ARMY

NEED OF HIGH EXPLOSIVES.

LONDON, Jan. 28.

The "Times" military correspondent reviewing the position of the Army in the field says that the sick rate of the British troops is only three per cent. and that of the Indians slightly less. It is a lower rate than those of some of the Home garrisons The numbers of the troops have been well maintained and the officers average twenty per battalion. There have been many changes in the higher commands and in the staffs in the direction of decentralisation.

As regards reinforcements there are plenty of infantry and heavy guns. High explosives are the main need.

The correspondent says that shrapnel is rarely effective in trench fighting.

INDIAN SOLDIER HEROES.

V. C. EXPLOITS PUBLISHED.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Press Bureau has issued a detailed account of the feats of Khudadad Khan and Naik Darwan Sing Negi, who were awarded the Victoria Cross.

FUTILE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

ENEMY'S BATTERIES SILENCED

INCREASED AUSTRIAN ACTIVITY IN GALICIA.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

PETROGRAD, Jan. 27.

A communiqué says:

In the Pilkalen region of East Prussia we assumed the offensive and drove the enemy often at the point of the bayonet towards the Malvischken-Lasden line. The Germans again attempted to take the offensive of the left bank of the Vistula in the neighbourhood of the villages of Borjimoff and Gumine, but, though their attacks were particularly fierce, they were repulsed with heavy losses. German batteries were silenced northeast of Skierniewice.

The enemy's activity in Galicia is increasing on the Iaslisk-Ujuk-Nijneveretak-Maidanka front. There were both artillery fire and offensive movement, but the enemy were everywhere repulsed, and we captured three officers and three hundred men. There is no change in Bukhovina.

LATER.

The Germans again attempted to take the offensive on the left bank of the Vistula in the neighbourhood of the villages of Morjimoff and Gumine. Though the attacks were particularly fierce they were repulsed with heavy losses.

German batteries were silenced northeast of Skierniwice.

The enemy's activity is increasing in Galicia. On the Iaslisk-Ujuk-Nijneveretsk-Maidanka front there was both artillery fire and an offensive movement, but everywhere the enemy was repulsed. We captured three officers and three hundred men.

FIGHTING IN EAST PRUSSIA.

NEARING INSTERBURG.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 28.

A communiqué says: The fighting which continues at Lasdenen and Malwischken is nearing Insterburg.

The Germans have resumed repeated attacks at Borjimoff but all have been repelled.

Extensive fighting is proceeding in Galicia on the whole front from the Dukla Pass to Wyszkoff.

Insterburg is a town of East Prussia, on the Angerap River, 55 miles east of Konigsberg.

NO SEPARATE PEACE.

RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

The Russian Ambassador authorises Reuter to announce with reference to continued reports that Germany desires to conclude a separate peace with Russia, that there has not been, is not, and never can be, a question of Russia taking any steps apart from the Allies.

TURKISH CAMPAIGN.

THREE CORPS MARCHING AGAINST EGYPT.

ATHENS, Jan. 27.

Ex-Minister Djemal Pasha has been appointed generalissimo in the Egyptian campaign.

Three Army Corps are marching against Egypt.

FIGHTING EAST OF KANTARA.

CAIRO, Jan. 27.

Fighting occurred east of Kantara yesterday. The British losses were one officer and four men slightly wounded. The enemy's losses were apparently heavier.

Kuntara is in Lower Egypt on the right bank of the Suez Canal, south of Port Said.

THE RECONNAISSANCE FROM MAZERAH.

DISTORTED TURKISH VERSION.

LONDON, Jan. 27.

With reference to the recent reconnaissance from Mazerah, a German wireless message from Constantinople stated that the English force, covered by three gunboats, attacked the Turks near Kurnah on the 21st instant, but was repulsed with heavy loss.

The Press Bureau to-day points out that the facts are that a reconnaissance was made on the 20th from Mazerah with the co-operation of the Navy to ascertain the enemy's strength near Mazerah and Kuna.

We drove the enemy's outposts across the Rotah Canal, seven miles north of Mazerah, inflicting severe loss.

We also shelled the Turks' dhows and camps and drove the enemy back in disorder. Their strength was estimated at six thousand and six guns. Our casualties were about fifty. Our withdrawal was not molested.

The Press Bureau adds that the Turkish version is not unlike the German account of the action in the North Sea.

BOMBAY CORPORATION

WATER TAX ON MILLS.

PROPOSAL FOR INCREASE DEFEATED.

The adjourned monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, the President Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy being in the chair.

THE SURVEY BILL.

Before the meeting, a letter from the Secretary to Government Legal Department, was circulated to the members, stating that at a meeting of the Select Committee appointed to consider the City Survey Bill it was decided to send copies of the amended draft of the Bill to the Corporation in order that the Committe of the Corporation might be able to consider it before framing their Report. The draft was enclosed with the letter.

Sir Pherozeshah Mehta moved that the draft be referred to their Committee to submit another Report to the Corporation at their meeting on Thursday next. In doing so, he said that on examination of this draft, members would find that the words to which strong objection had been taken were omitted, but it was still necessary to examine the Bill as there were various other alterations embodied in the draft.

Mr. D. E. Wacha seconded the proposition, which was carried.

WATER-TAX AMENDMENT.

Consideration was then resumed of the proposition by Mr. Cawasji Jehangir regarding water-tax, together with the amendment of Mr. Joseph Baptista to raise the water-tax on mills from 8 annas per thousand gallons to 9 annas, and on railways and the Port Trust from six and a half annas to eight annas.

Mr. V. A. Dabholkar continued the debate. He said that their experience was that the income from water always exceeded the expenditure. He did not think sufficient cause had been shown to raise the rates on mills and railways.

Mr. J. B. Petit opposed the amendment on the sole ground that Mr. Baptista had not made out any case in support of it. Mr. Baptista had told them that he wanted to make up the deficiency in the Budget, but the deficiency was over two lakhs, while the increased income would be a little over one lakh. His object therefore could not be carried out. They must also remember that the rate of eight annas was given to the mills as late as 1907, after a very careful consideration of the question from all its aspects. He asked them to remember that the industries, which were affected by this resolution, employed no less than one-fourth of the city's population. Mr. Baptista had talked a good deal of business principles, but he thought they were making too much business principles, for they were charging a higher rate to the mills for water used for domestic purposes in the mills. That he submitted was not fair. The amendment he characterised as unjustifiable and unnecessary.

Mr. J. A. Wadia said that Mr. Baptista's argument for not raising the tax on properties was that the property-holders were paying too much, although the rate had fallen, while the mills were practically stationery. That proposition, he contended showed that while a capitalist who invested his money in property had gained, the capitalist who invested his money in the mills was at a standstill because he could not afford to use more water. Mr. Baptista had also pointed out that while the rate on property was reduced by 25 per cent, the rate on mills was reduced by 50 per cent, but he had forgotten to say that at the start the rate on mills was higher by six hundred per cent. The landlord was paying a little over two annas per thousand gallons to-day, while the mills were paying eight annas. The actual cost to the Corporation was three annas and the taxation he submitted was unfair. Mr. Baptista had argued that the inhabitants of the chawls were mill-hands, and the mills were indirectly benefitted, but he would suggest that the chawls should be charged eight annas and the mills two annas. If there was a rise in wages, the mill-owners would willingly pay it. He asked them to help the industry, and pointed out that no other Municipality in India or any Municipality in England had such preferential rates.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji supported the amendment. He said that the increased sum would not come out of the pockets of the mill-owners but a larger body, namely, the share-holders, would bear the burden.

Mr. H. P. Mody thought that Mr. Baptista had not made out a good case against the mills, but he thought that there was a very good case against the railways and the Port Trust. He drew the attention of the members to the fact that while the rate on mills was reduced to eight annas, that on the Port Trust and the railways had remained at ten annas. It was subsequently reduced to six annas and a half and that was a big drop. He did not know why that concession was made. Mr. Baptist a had argued that the properties yielded a very large revenue, but they ought to remember that every year 600 new houses were being built, and there was nothing extraordinary in the increase in revenue from that head.

Mr. Byramji R. B. Jijibhoy said that if Mr. Baptista only knew what business the mills were doing at present, he would not have brought this amendment.

MR. BAPTISTA'S LACK OF LOGIC.

The Commissioner said he did not understand why, if Mr. Baptista wanted to be logical, he did not raise the rate so as to make up the whole amount. They could not lay aside the fact that during the last eight years they had made a profit of eight lakhs from the water-tax. A decrease in the tax was not proposed then because they knew that their expenditure on water was going to be heavier owing to the necessity of paying interest on the loans. He thought they ought to stand a small loss just for one year. He had said several times that his figures were conjectural, and, speaking personally, he hoped that the decrease in revenue would not be anything like what he had anticipated: but ever if it were they ought to be prepared to face it. But if they wished to increase the rate, they should do so in a logical way.

Continuing, the Commissioner said that Mr. Mody surprised him when he said that they had a good case against the Port Trust and the Railways. He could not gather anything from his speech as to what case they had against these two bodies. The Port Trust kept a very accurate record of water used for different purposes, and from the figures they had supplied him, and which he had verified, he found that if they paid according to the different rates for the different consumption they would be paying just a little less than six annas and a half. There was, therefore, no case of increase. The railways no doubt used water largely for their engines, but they could not at a moment's notice raise the rate. These were large bodies, and like them they had to prepare their budgets too; and before raising the rates they must negotiate with them.

With regard to the mills, he thought that this was not the time to raise the rates. They had a time of depression and anxiety, and had suffered just as much as any one else, if not more. Then they should also remember that they wanted the mills to go on using their water instead of the electric power that was being brought into the city. This was not the time to make an arbitrary increase.

With regard to the argument that they should adopt the socialistic system, he thought that the whole thing was arguable. It was a very wide problem, and they should not committ themselves to it. It was also not right to look at it from a merely business point of view. The Municipality were given an absolute monopoly of water supply, and there was no free competition. It was, therefore, unequitable and unjust to charge more, and as a public body they were bound to consider that point. He hoped that at the end of the year the whole expenditure would be balanced by an increase in the consumption, when the new water supply came in. It was not necessary to increase the rate so far as this year was concerned.

Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla pointed out that the section on which Mr. Baptista relied was introduced to counteract any desire on the part of the Corporation to take an undue advantage of what the Commissioner pointed out was the monopoly of water supply in the city. He contended that when the Act of 1886 was passed, in order to meet the additional liability in connection with the Tansa works, the town duty was raised to make up the deficiency in the water Budget. They must, therefore, credit some portion of the town duty to water revenue, as the share of the poorer classes. This year, therefore, if they work Rs. 2,39,000 from Town duties, the income from and expenditure on water would be equi-balanced, and there was no case for an increase.

Mr. Cawasji Jehangir, in his reply, said that the effect of Mr. Baptista's proposition would be to penalise mills that were working for mills that were not working. He also pointed out that there was no case against the Port Trust for they would be paying Rs. 3,500 more than they in the past year. The whole of Mr. Baptista's reasoning was fallacious for if they increased the rates, they would realise Rs 78,000 only, while he estimated Rs 1,45,000 more in revenue. If he thought that more water would be consumed, then there was no need to enhance the rate.

Mr. Baptista's amendment was then put to the vote and lost, and the original proposition was carried.

MARATHA HOSPITAL PROPOSAL.

The Corporation then resumed the discussion on the Committee's Report regarding the proposal to utilise two wards of the Maratha Hospital for tuberculosis patients.

Mr. J. A. Wadia, who continued the discussion, thought that they were both morally and legally bound to undertake this liability. Morally because under an arrangement they had taken certain liabilities and Government was discharging its duty of managing the hospitals. They would be shortly putting up a large hospital with 270 beds in the north of the island and when that would be done they would allocate some to tuberculosis patients.

Dr. Sukhia: It is a grand thing. Then you admit that tuberculosis patients can be treated in a general hospital.

Mr. Wadia said he saw no objection in it. But until that hospital was ready, they must provide for beds somewhere. They ought not to grumble about the expenditure because every year they would be saving two lakhs which they would have spent after this big hospital. They were legally bound to carry out this work because they had taken up the work of medical relief.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla took objection to the remarks of Major Liston that because Sir Pherozeshah came in the members of the Committee turned round and because of Sir Pherozeshah they voted against the Commissioner. He observed that that was not so and would never be so. On the first occasion they discussed the question from their point of view but they were not enlightened with the point Sir Pherozeshah raised at later stage. He was sorry to say that none of them had dreamt of it, none of them knew of it, not even his friend Dr. Sukhia.

Dr. Sukhia: It is incorrect. If Dr. Batliwalla sees the files, he would find that as far back as August I had raised this point.

Dr. Batliwalla said that Dr. Sukhia might have known of it but he certainly did not enlighten them on the subject. It was only when Sir Pherozeshah came in that light was thrown on this question and the members understood him thoroughly and they thought it right to pause a little. Even his friend Mr. Cawasji Jehangir changed his mind then. They were not led away because Sir Pherozeshah was there but they were led away by his good reasonings. The charge against the members of the Committee therefore did not hold good.

THIN END OF THE WEDGE.

With regard to the point of moral obligation, raised by Mr. Wadia, he said that the Corporation was not a place where they should be carried away by sentiments. They had an Act and they could not go beyond the provisions of the Act. He urged that they should wait until the liabilities between Government and the Corporation were adjusted and observed that the manner in which the proposal was brought led them to think that it was an attempt to drive the thin end of the wedge. There was another consideration also, he said, and that was that before giving aid to the League they must have before them all the facts regarding the work done by the League. They must also consider what share the other portion of the Presidency paid in the expenditure. So far the Presidency paid nothing and it was only fair that they should bear the cost half and half. He reiterated that they were not led away by Sir Pherozeshah's presence. That was not so, that would not be so and the Corporation was the last place where it could be so.

Dr. Jehangir and Mr. R. S. Navalkar agreed with the remarks made by the previous speaker.

The Corporation then adjourned until Monday.

VICEROY'S WAR NEWS.

OPINIONS ON THE NAVAL BATTLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Jan. 28.

The following telegram has been received from the Secretary of State by the Viceroy, dated 26th January:—

The entire French Press sees in the British naval victory the triumphant proof of British sea supremacy.

The Minister of Marine interviewed by the "iTmes" correspondent said that it had been proved that ships armed with powerful guns are most dangerous adversaries.

The American Press regards the victory as confirming the theory that the superiority in guns and speed must prevail. It is recognised that the Grand Fleet really controls the North Sea and the illusions of the enemy to the contrary were dispelled by the recent fight.

The "Times" says that larger results depend not only upon the destruction of the Blucher, but perhaps even more upon the degree of injury inflicted upon the two battle cruisers. So the recurrence of bombardment and raids on the East Coast is rendered less probable and invasion less feasible. Germany is never well off for cruisers and her total loss of cruisers since the war began has been great.

A French communiqué again records artillery combats and destruction of St. Mihiel bridges completed by the French artillery.

The "Eye-Witness" at the British Headquarters says that having obtained the range of the enemy's batteries we can generally silence them.

Little news is reported from the east. On the north of the Vistula the only encounters were between small detachments on the left bank taking and retaking the trenches without any substantial change.

In Galicia there has been activity among the Austrians in all the Passes of the Carpathians, particularly at Dukla.

AN ECCLESIASTICAL SCANDAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Ever since the incepection of "The Chronicle" I have been its regular reader, not as a matter of formality, but owing to its independent and straightforward tone.

In your Monday's issue you have criticised the conduct of a certain Government chaplain for not administrering the Holy Communion to a sick person owing to his having married his wife's sister.

Now, sir, as you have very ably pointed out it is not the business of a chaplain or an ordained priest of the Church of England to deny Holy Communion only on the above ground. If this chaplain in question were in England, what remonstrance he would have faced at the hands of his parishioners, I cannot say. Perhaps it would have cost him his living. In this country, this Department is being maintained with the payment of high emoluments by the State although the real paymasters are the taxpayers. It is the duty of the Bishop to redress the wrong, or I think a strong protest should be sent by the taxpayers to the Government of India and the Secretary of State, should the Bishop fail to take proper action in the matter. I may here mention that when Parliament, the highest tribunal of the realm, enacts that marriage with a sister-in-law is valid, the chaplain or the priests cannot reasonably bring in the question of conscience, and if they do they should be forced to resign, and, in fact, they should not conscientiously receive emolument which is so to say too lucrative for the "men of God."

It would perhaps interest you to know that, apart from the oath of allegiance to the King, Bishop, and Archbishop the priest has also to make the following statement at the time of his ordination:—

Bishop:—Will you then give your faithful diligence always so to minister the doctrine and sacraments and discipline of Christ as the Lord hath commanded and as this Church and Realm hath received.....with all diligence to keep and observe same?

Answer:—I will so do by the help of the Lord.

You will see from this, sir, that if the Realm receives and sanctions certain doctrines, the minister who is the servant of the Realm, must zealously adhere to it, or else to appease his conscience should take up some other job which may be more in agreement to his conscience.—Yours, etc.,

J. MACKWAN.

On the Hill, Kurla, Jan. 26.

It is being stated that Sir Taraknath Palit's son is filing a suit against the Calcutta University for recovery of Rs. 15 lakhs endowed by his illustrious father for the foundation of a University College of Science. The suit will, of course, be defended.

BOMBAY TRADES' ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL MEETING.

OUTGOING MASTER'S SPEECH.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Presidency Trades' Association was held last night at the Commercial Gymkhana, Mr. H. G. Clarke, the outgoing Master, presiding.

Mr. R. D. Hughes, Secretary, read the Report.

On the motion of Mr. H. J. Reynolds, seconded by Mr. J. D. Jenkins, the Report was approved and adopted.

Mr. H. G. Clark addressed the meeting. He said:—

When I had the pleasure of addressing you at the dinner which practically inaugurated my year of office I remarked that it was very seldom that the Master was able to carry out in its entirely the programme which he might map out for accomplishment and circumstances while not fully justifying this anticipation, have been such during the last twelve months as to curtail the complete realisation of my hopes. Foremost among the contributing factors is of course the unfortunate war in which we, with the majority of the civilised world, are involved. Treating the existing trouble purely from our point of view as a trading community, we have cause to be thankful that widespread and dire as has been and must necessarily be the effects of so terrible an upheaval of conditions, business has not suffered more than has so far been the case. While on this subject, I should like to take the opportunity of referring to an interview I recently had with the General in Command of the Bombay Forces regarding the inconvenience caused to members of the Association by the mobilisation of the local volunteers. I was asked to reiterate at this meeting the reasons for this step having been taken now instead of at an earlier stage when apparently there was more reason for it. In the case of the B.V.A., at the commencement of the war, Bombay was able to draw on the inland Garrison Artillery Companies, but as these have been now withdrawn from Coast Defence duties and in addition one of the four Coast Defence Companies E.G.A., allotted to Bombay has been withdrawn for reinforcement purposes, it becomes increasingly necessary that the members of this corps should be able to fill their places in time of need. They are now therefore undergoing a strict course of training to render them thoroughly efficient, and I am to inform you that the progress made is such as to engender the hope that the required standard will probably be attained during the ensuing month, after which a less strenuous call will be made on their time and energies. With regard to the Rifle Corps, the duties they are now performing would in the ordinary course of events fall to the lot of the battalion stationed at Colaba, but this being now composed of Territorials who were only enlisted three weeks before they left England and are now undergoing recruits training which will be followed by the annual training normally carried out by the Regular Infantry to prepare them for service at the front it is essential that they be relieved of these duties so that their training for the purpose indicated may be completed with the least possible loss of time. I may further add that General Gorringe desired me to assure all concerned that the Military authorities will see that a minimum of inconvenience is caused to employers. Turning now to matters which have engaged attention during the past year, you will see from the Committee's Report that their activities have covered a considerable field and on the whole they have reason to be satisfied with the results attained.

A PHARMACY ACT.

Among the several subjects of public interest and importance dealt with I would particularly refer to two. Firstly a proposal to Government for legislative measures to lessen the danger caused by the present haphazard system, or rather want of system, obtaining in respect of the compounding and dispensing of medicines, by the introduction of a Pharmacy Act similar to that in operation at Home. This is a matter of vital importance to the general public, who under existing conditions are frequently at the tender mercy of people styling themselves chemists and druggists who have no claim at all to that honourable title. The danger is so obvious that few words of mine are needed to bring home to you the urgent necessity of action on the lines indicated. While it is gratifying to see that Government have under consideration the amendment of the Poisons Act, the fact remains that some measure far beyond the scope of this Act should be incorporated in the laws of this land to combat the present evil.

The second matter to which I referred is that of Hall-marking of gold and silver plate manufactured in or imported into this country. It is very pleasing to note that Government, fully appreciating the desirability of protecting the public against the wiles of unscrupulous dealers, is going into this question very thoroughly as is evidenced by the enquiries they are instituting in quarters whence reliable information is available. I am inclined to think that the interview I had with the Controller of Currency while he was in Bombay before our representation went forward to Government had a material influence on the reception with which the proposal was met. What transpired on this occasion convinces me of the value of personal intercourse with high Government officials when such subjects are on the tapis.

BOMBAY'S DUSTY ROADS.

Bearing in mind the conservative tendencies of the majority of our membership, I feel that I should be wanting in the discharge of my duties as Master did I not on every possible occasion make some reference, however fleeting, to the dust nuisance, which promises to pass from that category into another of less polite appellation. I think somehow that Lewis Carroll must have had experience of Bombay when I recall those pathetic lines:—

"If seven maids with seven mops,
Swept it for half a year,
Do you suppose, the Wabrus said,
That they could get it clear?
I doubt it said the carpenter,
And shed a bitter tear."

It affords me great pleasure to tender my sincerest thanks to the members of the Committee and those of the past Masters who have attended the Committee meetings for their valuable services to me during my year of office. I think that if the records were analysed they would show that the year was considerably above the average in the number of attendances at Committee meetings, as almost without exception every member was present on every occasion. Those of you who have been Masters will realise what a great help this has been to me. It has been my great good fortune to have been working with a Committee composed of representatives of widely different branches of trade, and I can assure you that it has given me the keenest pleasure to mark the zest with which each one has tackled the subjects dealt with, no matter how intricate, with entire disregard of self-interest. No better exemplification of the right spirit that should pervade the activities of an Association such as ours could be found than the keen and unselfish efforts in the common weal to which I have referred. To attain success nothing is more essential than the sinking of self for the welfare of the collective whole.

In conclusion, I would tender my sincerest thanks to our Secretary for the invaluable services which he has rendered to the Association with unflagging zeal, (applause), sometimes under extraordinarily difficult conditions owing to his recent breakdown in health. On behalf of the whole of the members I welcome him back from Home, whence he has returned full of such unbounded energy that I can assure my successor, whoever he may be, that he will have to work very hard to come up to Mr. Hughes' standard of efficiency. To Mr. J. D. Jenkins, I am likewise deeply indebted for so ably filling the office of Secretary during Mr. Hughes' absence. (Applause).

Mr. J. D. Jenkins, of Messrs. Phillips and Co., was elected Master for the ensuing year, and Messrs. L. Mongini, H. S. Walton, J. W. Linford, S. H. Bailey and H. J. Reynolds were elected members of the Committee.

In view of the existing conditions, it was resolved not to hold a dinner this year.

A hearty vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

DELHI CONSPIRACY CASE APPEALS.

JUDGMENT RESERVED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Jan. 27.

In the Delhi Conspiracy case appeals before the Chief Court to-day, Mr. Ross Alston continuing his address against the acquittal of Charandas said that even apart from his confession there was ample evidence of his guilt and of his being a member of the conspiracy.

Mr. Sen, Counsel for Charandas, referred to the irregularities in the confession which, he said, appears to have been dictated from the notes previously recorded and said that the Sessions Judge was right in not admitting it. Counsel admitted that Charandas was on terms of correspondence with Rash Behari but there was nothing to show that he knew anything of the conspiracy.

Mr. Ross Alston then replied.

Mr. Broadway, Assistant Legal Remembrancer, then called their Lordships' attention to a letter which was a reprint from an English paper appearing over the signature of "Onlooker" in the newspaper "India" published in London, dated 23rd October, 1914, in which the judgment and finding of the Sessions Judge in the Delhi Conspiracy Case was criticised and the sentences pronounced as unjust and against the weight of the evidence. The newspaper "India" had considerable circulation in India and as the death sentences would have in any case come up before their Lordships for confirmation, Counsel asked the Court to express disapprobation of such criticism. The Judges said that as the newspaper was published in London they could only refer to it in their judgment.

Their Lordships then thanked the prosecution and defence Counsel for their valuable assistance and reserved their judgment.

The hearing of the appeals preferred by Amir Chand and Abad Behari against the sentences under the Explosives Act has been postponed.

MILITANT LADY MISSIONARIES.

CREATE DISTURBANCE AT A MEETING.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Jan. 27.

At the South India Indian Ministers' Conference held in Madras yesterday two Australian ladies, of the Pentecost Mission, caused a serious disturbance by talking, beating the table and criticising the proceedings in loud tones. They could not be stopped, neither would they leave the hall. The Ministers began to sing hymns in the hope of keeping the ladies quiet. This had some effect and after talking for some time longer they eventually left. Every now and then they lifted up their right hands.

They are the followers of Pastor Russel and go about the streets of Madras preaching and distributing tracts.

HUMANITY IN WAR.

A SELF-CONTRADICTORY EXISTENCE.

WAR—THE MIRROR OF MAN.

The other day, writes Mr. H. W. Massingham in the "Daily News and Leader," I took up a book of German verse, and straightway forgetting all about the war, sank happily back into the dreams of boyhood. Here were Schiller, and Burger, and Uhland, and Kerner, and Heine again, and the dear old sentimental strain:

"Bist du in Nacht, so will ich in die Nacht,
Bist du in Pein, so will ich in die Pein"

Eichendorff's agreeably melancholy song about the "Kuhlun Grunde," and (alack, the day!) Schiller's

"Alle Menschen werden Bruder,"

which brought me straight back to the war.

It is an old thought that art knows no State quarrels, though, I am afraid, it has adorned a good many of their fruits. In any case it has the power of withdrawing the soul from the sphere of merely barren speculation in which civilian minds are apt to move, and of rebuilding the world of spiritual union in which alone it has its being, until it is possible again to think of war as merely an absurdly reiterated demonstration of the truth that men exist not to hinder but to help each other. For if this were not the case, should we not conduct war in quite another fashion from that in which we maintain even this terrible conflict? Would not the combatants kill all the "enemy" women and children? Would they ever tend a wounded enemy? Would they make any distinction (the Germans do not seem to make much) between combatants and non-combatants?

THE OPPOSING FORCES.

Obviously therefore war does not banish humanity, and that which is bound up with humanity, the idea of its future. This future, again, depends obviously on a general community of association among the nations. The world is a single society, the mere development of man's inquisitiveness about nature has made it so. Indeed, when we think of the terms of peace, we figure them as enabling certain racial characteristics to have freer play than they have ever had before. We hope to see Rumanians less oppressed by Hungarians, Lorrainers by Germans, Polish Slavs by Russians or Prussians. We hope to witness a wider general level of State liberty (and therefore of free intercourse between peoples) than Central and Eastern Europe has hitherto enjoyed.

We are killing each other to-day, for the characteristic reason that we are seeking to find means of avoiding the necessity for killing or quarrelling with each other to-morrow. Thus, says the pessimist, man follows his ancient love of illusion. And thus, answers the meliorist, he fulfils himself.

For the moment, however, it is clear that, during this time of war, man leads a dual, a self-contradictory existence. On the one hand he cannot stop fighting. The opposing forces are still in violent oscillation. No point of repose, of equilibrium, presents itself. For Germany no relinquishment of her dreams of mastery, or (in other German hearts) no abandonment of her fears of defeat and humiliation. On the side of the Allies no relaxation of the view that civilisation cannot continue until power has gone from the extremely dexterous, perfectly prepared, entirely ruthless machine for war-making constructed and launched from Berlin. Thus State ideas—which hardly exist in the mind of soldiers or of the mass of the peoples—prevail over human and instinctive ideas, and a rational-irrational conflict seems to tear the heart of mankind in twain.

FIGHTING SOLDIERS.

The deeper humanist minds—the Euripides, Swift, Voltaire, Tolstoy—cannot resolve these contradictions, and speak about them with a kind of raging laughter. But there they are. Man cannot jump away from his shadow. He is not always at his basest in time of war. He is not necessarily at his best in time of peace. Fighting soldiers are often tenderly kind to each other. Brothers and sisters, friends and neighbours, can be horribly cruel. Hope, as in Schiller's poem, leads us on to expect something better than the world of to-day exhibits. And sometimes it appears as if we were realising something worse. The real anxiety is to know whether, on the whole, there is what we call "progress."

There is however, this definite point of advance that we are at least more alive to what is evil in the world than were our fathers, judging not only from what they did but from what they thought about it. The trouble is not so much the conscience of man as his extraordinary helplessness. What is he but a child in the matter of regulating his own fate? He *ought* long ago to have built up States in which power and responsibility are so distributed that a real, general deliberate decision on such vital matters as war was as possible as the debates in that excellent French institution the "conseil de famille." He *ought* to have found for himself the means of giving public passion time to cool; and the judgment that comes of discussion time to work.

Why does he not do these things? I suppose there is no answer but the plea of his extreme youth and inexperience. He has certainly not organised himself as an individual. How, then, can he be expected to organise himself for the life of the State? He has got to the pitch of knowing what is good for him (for this is implied in most of the arguments about the war except in the savage Bernhardi-Treitschke doctrine) with the most elementary idea of how to attain it.

The war, therefore, is himself. It is his cruelty, his ignorance, his impetuosity, his simplicity. It is his love of mastery and his passion for liberty. It is his feebleness and confusion of thought. It is his hope and his love. It is the death of what will die out of him, and the seed of the life that he will one day learn to live.

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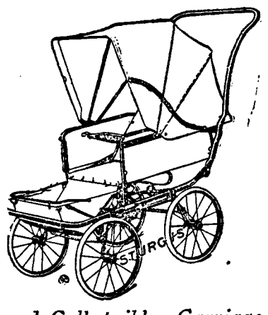

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MUSIC IN THE NEW YEAR

EFFECTS OF THE WAR.

Musicians are dimly conscious that the coming year may mark the beginning of an essential change in the conditions of their art in this country, says "The Times." The clearest symptom of that change at present is the abandonment of the triennial festival which was due to be given at Birmingham in 1915, and which has been held regularly since 1834. The festival is dropped, a few musicians protest, but the ordinary observer says:—"Of course, you can't run things of that sort during the war," and there is an end of it. The end of what? Possibly of the triennial festival altogether; if so, we venture to think that the war has really very little to do with it. We had heard depressing reports of the festivals long before the war. When the Birmingham festival of 1912 was being held it was by no means certain that we should meet there again in 1915. The war has given the pretext to the conveners of the festival to declare the position untenable and to retire from it, and similarly the war is testing the strength of all our musical strongholds.

BREAKS FROM THE OLD ORDER.

The disappearance of some big festivals along with a large proportion of the concerts in London may be examples of the first type of effect; the case of the competitive festivals is probably the most salient example of the second. While the financial prosperity, and to some extent the musical importance, of the old performing festivals has been waning the popularity and also the musical value of the competitive music-making has been increasing all over the country. They have not treated music as an expensive amusement which rich unmusical people must be inveigled into paying for under the veil of contributing to a charity; they have treated it as a very earnest occupation requiring the highest effort from all concerned. They have had plenty of drawbacks, the very spirit of competition has sometimes been one, the pot-hunting and prize-winning have been others, but there has been so much health, so much aspiration, so much first-rate musical achievement that even though the arrangements for them in 1915 look very thin at present no one doubts their ultimate revival.

We are inclined to think that the competitive festivals needed a check; there were symptoms of too much exuberance in their growth, too much reliance on the bigness of the event, too much pride in tackling the most difficult music because it was difficult. But in places where these festivals have been guided by a particularly troughtful and musically-minded committee a very happy combinatoin of performance, utilizing both professional and amateur efforts, with competition, which chiefly educational, has been reached. This suggests a line on which the war may exert its third kind of effect. By shaking us out of the traditions of the triennial festivals and checking the purely competitive ones before they become stereotyped may it not open the door to a new kind of music-making which will have some of the virtues of both and avoid the more obvious disadvantages of either.

PROSPECTS OF THE YEAR.

Our music in the coming year, and possibly for some years to come, must necessarily be planned upon a fairly modest scale, but it need not be dull, unenterprising, of hackneyed on that account. The competitive festivals have shown the vivid interests of good madrigal singing; local orchestras are not uncommon nowadays, and there are plenty of first rate instrumentalists available to supplement them at quite moderate expense. The amount of material available and the anxiety which people have shown not wholly to abandon their music, even in the most trying circumstances, seems to show that there now is the opportunity for small and local music-meetings, not necessarily "festivals" in the social sense of the word, but meetings in which the best things may be done in the best way—that is for the love of them. In that case 1915 may be a year of most valuable beginnings.

SEAPLANE AS A NEW FACTOR.

DISTINGUISHED FEATS OF BRITISH AIRMEN.

The seaplane is the natural development of the aeroplane, and has justified in its three years of existence all that was predicted for it, writes the "Daily News and Leader."

Mr. Churchill, in his speech on the Naval Estimates on March 18, said that we had then 130 aeroplanes, of which 62 were seaplanes. By the end of the year we should have, he said, 180 officers and 1,400 to 1,500 men in the air service.

The heavy seaplanes, said Mr. Churchill, carry formidable explosives and wireless telegraphy.

The possibilities of the hydro-aeroplane were dramatically brought to public notice by Mr. F. K. McClean, who, in August, 1912, was the first to fly up the Thames to Westminster, and to alight on the river, after skimming the water and passing under the arches of several of the bridges.

The Royal Flying Corps, to which high tribute has been paid by Sir John French, was created early in 1912, with a naval and military wing. About a year ago the dirigible balloon section passed from the Army to the Navy. The Royal Naval Flying School is at East-church, in the Isle of Sheppey. The Admiralty Air Department is under the direction of Captain Murray F. Sueter, with two assistants, Wing Commander O. Schwann and Squadron Commander C. L'Estrange Malone.

Most distinguished among the Wing Commanders is C. R. Samson, who has done brilliant work during this war. There are, in addition, nineteen squadron commanders, twelve flight commanders, fifty flight lieutenants, and many probationary sub-lieutenants.

Sir David Henderson is the Director-General of Military Aeronautics; he is now in command of the Military Wing of the Royal Flying Corps at the front.

The work of the British airmen at the Front has shown that they yield to none in skill and daring, and the latest feat reported is not the least in a thrilling record. Apart from the work of scouting, which has been invaluable to our fighting forces, raids on the enemy have been carried out to an extent that shows our supremacy in the air no less than on the sea. The exploit of the raid into Germany on Sept. 23, when aeroplanes of the naval wing delivered a successful attack on the Zepplin sheds at Dusseldorf, was equalled only by the second raid in October on the Dusseldorf airship shed, when Lieut. Marix dropped bombs from 500ft., and destroyed a Zeppelin. On Nov. 24 an exploit no less daring and successful was that of the attack on the Zeppelin shed at Friedrichshafen, when Squadron-Commander E. F. Briggs, with Flight-Commander Babington and Flight-Lieut. S. V. Sippe, as pilots, penetrated 120 miles into Germany. Commander Briggs was taken prisoner, but the other two officers returned safely.

SUDANESE LOYALTY.

TRIBUTE TO BRITISH RULE.

The following is a translation of a telegram sent to the Governor General of the Sudan by El Sherif Yusef Wad El Hindi, a prominent member of the local "Ashraf," or descedants of the Prophet: :—

I, Sherif Yusef El Hindi, on behalf of myself and my family and tribe, descended from the old Arab tribes of Kureish and Hashem, and others in the Sudan whose opinion I represent, beg to offer an expression of our most sincere loyalty, both to your just Government and to your beloved person.

We are, Excellency, witnesses before God and men of the brilliant achievements of the British Government in the Sudan; of the establishment of tranquillity, justice, and progress; of the facilities rendered to the Pilgrimage to the Holy Places; of the great support to education; and of the respect and honour shown to our Ulema and religious chiefs.

We are witnesses that the 16 years passed under your rule are unparalleled in the history of the Sudan. Under your flag, which protects many millions of other Mahomedans, we are enjoying full liberty in the exercise of our religious duties, as well as our daily work—in the same way as all the other millions of Mahomedans under your rule.

We are now informed of the war that has broken out between you and the Turks—the Turks whose oppression we have fought before you—and therefore seize this opportunity to renew our expression of loyalty, and to add that, as good Mahomedans, we pray for the victory of the right, which is your principle, against the wrong, which is the principle of the Germans fighting against you, and who are now supported by a clique of Turks who undoubtedly will bring about the ruin of Turkey, unchecked by the counsels and advice of the wise people.

Excellency, during the present time we beg to offer ourselves and all we possess, for the fight side by side with you against Turkey and the Germans.

We pray God the Almighty to grant you victory, and we trust that both Germans and Turks know our true attitude—and that "the tyrants and oppressors must know to what they are doomed."

The Press campaign waged by the Germans on the other side of the Atlantic has to be conducted on a vast scale, for the Americans are the greatest newspaper readers in the world. The daily papers in the United States number 2,472, the weeklies 16,269, and the monthly and other publications bring the total up to 22,806. The combined circulation of these is about 59,000,000, or enough to provide a daily paper, a weekly paper, and a monthly magazine for every family in the country. There is a newspaper to every 4,100 of the American population; in Great Britain there is one for every 4,700; in France, one for every 5,900; and in Germany, one for every 7,800.

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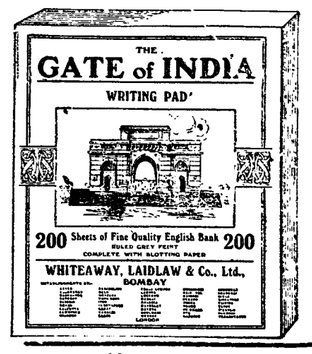

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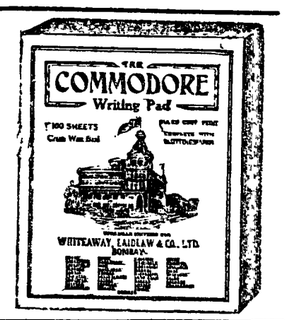

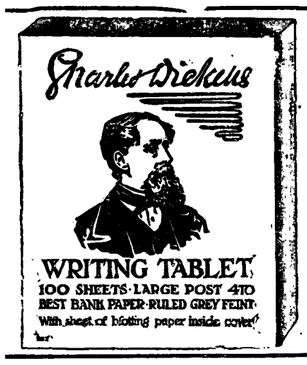
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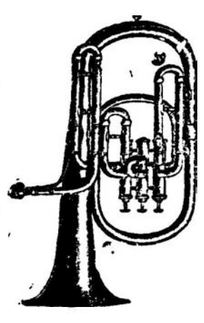

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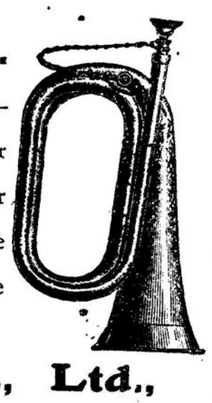

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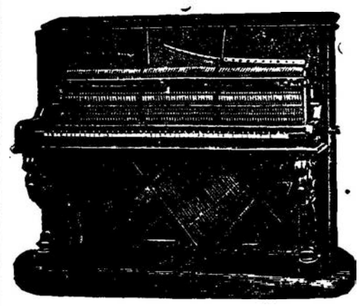

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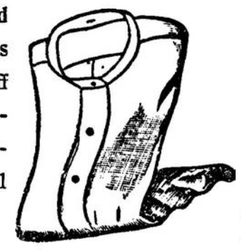

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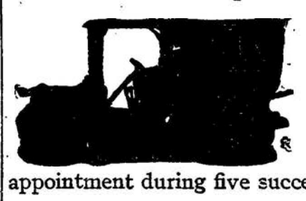

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